

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 658—79th Congress

Chapter 865—2d Session

H. R. 2716

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 658	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 2716	2

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 658

HEALTH PROGRAMS. Authorizes departments and agencies, (including corporations), within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health-service programs for their employees. Prohibits such programs until Public Health Service recommendations have been considered. Limits the programs to localities where there are a sufficient number of Federal employees. Restricts services to (1) treatments of on-the-job illness and emergency dental conditions, (2) preemployment and other examinations, (3) referrals to private doctors, and (4) preventive programs.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2716

January 3, 1945	H. R. 284 was introduced by Rep. Randolph and was referred to the House Committee on the Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
January 25, 1945	S. 406 was introduced by Senator Downey and was referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
March 21, 1945	H. R. 2716 was introduced by Rep. Randolph and was referred to the House Committee on the Civil Service. Print of the bill as introduced.
May 4, 1945	House Committee reported H. R. 2716 without amendment. House Report 516. Print of the bill as reported.
June 4, 1945	H. R. 2716 was discussed in the House and passed over.
September 18, 1945	The Rules Committee reported H. Res. 349 for the consideration of H. R. 2716. House Report 958.
September 24, 1945	H. R. 2716 debated and passed the House with amendments.
September 25, 1945	H. R. 2716 was referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as referred.
November 15, 1945	Senate Committee reported H. R. 2716 with amendments. Senate Report 743. Print of the bill as reported.
November 23, 1945	The Senate discussed H. R. 2716. Amendment proposed by Senator Downey. Print of the amendment.
December 7, 1945	The Senate discussed H. R. 2716 and recommitted it to the Senate Committee on Civil Service. Print of the bill as recommitted.
February 1, 1945	The Senate Committee reported H. R. 2716 with amendments. Senate Report 913. Print of the bill as reported.
February 21, 1945	H. R. 2716 discussed in the Senate and passed over.

April 12, 1946	Amendment proposed by Senator Murdock. Print of the amendment.
July 29, 1946	H. R. 2716 was discussed in the Senate and passed with amendments.
July 30, 1946	The House concurred in the Senate amendments.
August 8, 1946	Approved. Public Law 658.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 284

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1945

Mr. RANDOLPH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

A BILL

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the
4 physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal
5 Government, the heads of departments and agencies, includ-
6 ing Government-owned and controlled corporations are
7 authorized, within the limits of appropriations made avail-
8 able therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health
9 programs which will provide health services for employees
10 under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That such
11 health programs as are now being conducted for Federal

1 employees may be continued until June 30, 1946. The
2 health services provided for Federal employees shall be
3 established only upon recommendation of the Civil Service
4 Commission after consultation with the Public Health Service
5 and shall be limited to (1) treatments of minor illnesses
6 and dental conditions except in cases of emergency or of
7 injury or illness sustained while in the performance of the
8 employee's duty in accordance with the Act of September
9 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensation for
10 employees of the United States suffering injuries while in
11 the performance of their duties, and for other purposes",
12 as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15); (2)
13 preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of
14 employees to private physicians and dentists; and (4)
15 education and preventive programs relating to health, in-
16 cluding the alleviation of health hazards in the working
17 environment. The Civil Service Commission shall serve
18 as a coordinating agency in the development of such serv-
19 ices for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with
20 the Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to
21 which such services shall be available to employees.

74TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 284

A BILL

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

By Mr. RANDOLPH

JANUARY 3, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 406

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 25, 1945

Mr. DOWNEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

A BILL

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the
4 physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal
5 Government, the heads of departments and agencies, includ-
6 ing Government-owned and controlled corporations are
7 authorized, within the limits of appropriations made avail-
8 able therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health
9 programs which will provide health services for employees
10 under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That such
11 health programs as are now being conducted for Federal

1 employees may be continued until June 30, 1945. The
2 health services provided for Federal employees shall be
3 established only upon recommendation of the Civil Service
4 Commission after consultation with the Public Health Service
5 and shall be limited to (1) treatments of minor illnesses
6 and dental conditions except in cases of emergency or of
7 injury or illness sustained while in the performance of the
8 employee's duty in accordance with the Act of September
9 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensation for
10 employees of the United States suffering injuries while in
11 the performance of their duties, and for other purposes",
12 as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15) ; (2)
13 preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of
14 employees to private physicians and dentists; and (4) edu-
15 cation and preventive programs relating to health, including
16 the alleviation of health hazards in the working environment.
17 Wherever the professional services of physicians are author-
18 ized to be utilized under this Act, the definition of "physician"
19 contained in the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
20 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15, sec. 790), shall
21 be applicable. The Civil Service Commission shall serve
22 as a coordinating agency in the development of such services
23 for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with the

1 Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to which
2 such services shall be available to employees.

3 SEC. 2. This Act shall not apply to the Tennessee Valley
4 Authority.

A BILL

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

By Mr. Downey

JANUARY 25, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1945

Mr. RANDOLPH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

A BILL

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the
4 physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal
5 Government, the heads of departments and agencies, includ-
6 ing Government-owned and controlled corporations are
7 authorized, within the limits of appropriations made avail-
8 able therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health
9 programs which will provide health services for employees
10 under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That the
11 health services provided for Federal employees shall be

1 established only upon recommendation of the Civil Service
2 Commission after consultation with the Public Health Service
3 and shall be limited to (1) treatments of minor illnesses
4 and dental conditions except in cases of emergency or of
5 injury or illness sustained while in the performance of the
6 employee's duty in accordance with the Act of September
7 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensation for
8 employees of the United States suffering injuries while in
9 the performance of their duties, and for other purposes",
10 as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15) ; (2)
11 preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of
12 employees to private physicians and dentists; and (4)
13 education and preventive programs relating to health, in-
14 cluding the alleviation of health hazards in the working
15 environment: *Provided further*, That the health program
16 now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority
17 shall not be affected by the provisions of this Act: *And pro-*
18 *vided further*, That such health programs as are now being
19 conducted for other Federal employees may be continued
20 until June 30, 1946. The Civil Service Commission shall
21 serve as a coordinating agency in the development of such
22 services for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with
23 the Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to
24 which such services shall be available to employees.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

A BILL

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

By Mr. RANDOLPH

MARCH 21, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 5, 1945, for actions of Friday, May 4, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....9	Lands.....1	Research.....8
Appropriations...8,9,22,23	Latin America.....8	Selective service.....3
Attorneys.....12	Machinery, farm.....17	Small business.....13
Banking and currency...10	Nomination.....18	Statistics.....9
Employment.....6,20	Organization, Congres- sional.....16	Subsidies.....7
Food production.....14,15	Personnel.....5	T.V.....18
Food supply.....2,9	Post-war planning.....9	Taxation.....5,11
Foreign relations.....8,9	Price control.....21	Transportation.....1,19
Foreign trade.....4	Property management.....17	Veterans.....13
Labor, farm.....3,15		

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed railroad land-grant bill and received conference report on State, Justice, Commerce, etc. appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. TRANSPORTATION; LAND GRANTS. Passed, 176-40, without amendment H.R.694, to amend the Transportation Act to remove the statutory obligation to transport military and naval traffic over land-grant railroads at 50% of their established tariff charges for such transportation (pp. 4250-69). Rejected amendments by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to provide that the railroads "shall have their choice between retaining the land-grant rates in effect or restoring to the Government such lands originally granted to them as they still hold in fee and of which they have the outright ownership," by a 46-121 vote (pp. 4264-7) and by Rep. DeLacy, Wash., to empower the ICC to determine how much revenue this would mean and then to set rates that would be just, by a 33-110 vote (pp. 4267-8). Rep. Gossett's (Tex.) amendment to provide that the ICC shall remove freight-rate discriminations was ruled out on a point of order by Rep. Boren, Okla. (pp. 4268-9).
2. FOOD SUPPLY. Agreed to Majority Leader McCormack's unanimous consent request that Rep. Anderson, N.Mex., be granted 1½ hours on Tuesday (May 8) to discuss the work of the Select Committee to Investigate Supplies and Shortages of Food (p. 4245).
3. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized the drafting of farm labor and stated, "The Tydings amendment, notwithstanding the veto, notwithstanding the vote yesterday, is still the law of the land" (p. 4245).
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Poage, Tex., during his speech on "Post-War Air, Naval, and Military Bases," discussed post-war foreign trade and national debts (pp. 4272-4).

5. PERSONNEL. Civil Service Committee submitted a report pursuant to H.Res. 66, concerning pay structure in the executive branch (H.Rept. 514) (p. 4286).

Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R.2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (H.Rept. 516) and without amendment H.R. 2948, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation (H.Rept. 517). (p. 4286.)

6. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Ervin, N.C., opposed the establishment of a permanent FEPC. (pp. 4274-85).
7. SUBSIDIES. As reported (see Digest 86) S. 502, continuing RFC subsidies on flour, butter, and meats, contains the following amendments:
The language stating the purpose of subsidy payments was stricken.
Subsidy payments on domestic meats, \$595,000,000 (Senate, \$560,000,000).
Added a new section providing that slaughterers be relieved of obligation to repay extra compensation payments where received in good faith.
8. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2603 (pp. 4269-70). The conference report provides as follows:
... Eliminates the provision for Rio Grande emergency flood protection;
Imposes a limitation in the item "Cooperation with the American republics" of \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions; and
Appropriates \$1,325,000 (S. figure; H. figure, \$1,250,000) for research and development at the National Bureau of Standards.
The following items were reported in disagreement:
Relating to the program of cultural relations with China and the Near East and Africa (The H. managers will move to insist on disagreement);
Relating to authority to pay the actual transportation expenses and \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence in the item "Cooperation with the American republics" (the H. managers will move to recede and concur); and
Relating to the transfer of funds from the appropriation "Cooperation with the American republics, Department of State," to other departments and agencies of the Government, and providing that \$100,000 of the appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947 (the H. managers will move to recede and concur).
The Senate has not yet received the conference report.
- 9.. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 7 (p. 4285). Majority Leader McCormack announced that on Tues. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours has been set aside by special order for the Food and Meat Investigation Committee, to be followed by the treaty-ratification measure; Wed., the legislative appropriation bill; Thurs. and Fri., the conference report on the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments appropriation bill followed by "the reconversion statistics" (p. 4271).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. BANKING AND CURRENCY. H.R. 3129, by Rep. Boren, Okla., to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 so as to limit the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate transactions in exempted securities. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 4286.)
11. TAXATION. H.R. 3132, by Rep. Price, Ill., to provide additional income-tax exemption for persons in the military or naval service. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4286.)
12. ATTORNEYS. H.R. 3133, by Rep. Smith, Va., amending the Judicial Code and authorizing the U.S. Supreme Court to prescribe a uniform rule for admission of attorneys to practice in U.S. courts, excepting the District Court of the U.S. for D.C. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4286.)

immediately write and telegraph their Senators and Congressmen, giving their views on this proposed legislation, because this measure may come to a vote in one House of the Congress at an early date.

E. GIVE PUBLICITY TO THE EVIL OF THIS PROPOSED LEGISLATION

I not only hope that the people of America will write and telegraph their Senators and Congressmen their views on this legislation, but I also hope that the press, trade publications, and every individual in America will see to it that the evils of this proposed legislation are given full publicity, in order that the people of America may act with wisdom and without delay.

XIII

AMERICA'S ANSWER TO THOSE QUESTIONS

I am convinced that America's answer to the questions above propounded will roll in like a tidal wave to defeat this legislation.

When the people of America understand the evils of this proposed legislation, I am sure that they will say:

First. We shall not spend billions of our treasure to destroy despotism abroad and at the same time establish regimentation in America.

Second. We shall not send millions of our young men to war and spill their blood in an effort to abolish concentration camps abroad, and let them return to find that we have established a concentration camp in America.

Third. We shall attempt to liberate the people of the balance of the world, and we shall always preserve our liberty at home.

Fourth. We shall not destroy the "four freedoms" by arming an American gnatapo with the instrumentality of fear.

Fifth. If Hitler is still alive, we shall not give him the satisfaction of seeing his greatest ambition achieved; that is, we will not divide and conquer America.

Sixth. We shall encourage private enterprise, in order that our returning veterans may find 60,000,000 jobs.

Finally, the American people will say that this is no time to create strife and bitterness at home; that we should "strive on the finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds" and the wounds of the world; "to care for him who shall have born the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations"; that only by so doing can be broaden our horizons and enrich our future.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that a permanent F. E. P. C., which is proposed in certain legislation which is now pending in Congress, would create a concentration camp for all Americans. In order that everyone may read the source of material upon which I have based my arguments on that question, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD the following:

Exhibit 1, a copy of H. R. 2232, which is the bill referred to.

Exhibit 2, a copy of portions of a little booklet entitled "F. E. P. C., How It Operates."

Exhibit 3, a copy of proceedings before the temporary F. E. P. C. in case No. 65, against the United States Cartridge Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Speaker, the Public Printer informs me that the cost will be \$234, but because of the grave importance of this issue I feel that those documents ought to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

NURSES FOR THE ARMED SERVICES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 1 minute.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the article which I am placing in the RECORD, entitled "Don't Ever Forget Her," was written by two men, an Army sergeant and a corporal of the Seventh Army. It describes a 20-hour duty of a nurse with the Seventh Army in Alsace at the fighting front. I saw the gallant nurses at the front. They need replacements. They must be exhausted.

I rise to remind the House that the Army has 51,000 nurses today, and needs 9,000 nurses more with only 1 month in which to recruit those nurses. The Veterans' Administration today is short 1,000 nurses. I urge every nurse who can to enter the nursing service, and everyone who can to help secure nurses, in order to save the lives of the men who have fought for us, and to make them comfortable.

There is no finer, no more unselfish service, no service that the men need more today than that.

The article follows:

DON'T EVER FORGET HER

(By Sgt. Louis Pelletier and Corp. Jacques Anson Finke)

She comes into the operating tent slowly, her heavy boots sinking with fatigue into the straw-covered ground. She adjusts her face mask and takes her position at the table. The attack is in its 22 hour; casualties are high. Twenty hours at the table. She looks down at the boy on the litter. He lies very quiet, anesthesia complete, face shock-pale, the wound terrible. Life or death for the boy, in the next 40 minutes, partly depends on her.

The surgeon nods, the operation begins. Knife, hemostat, retractors. Her swift-moving hands pass the instruments. Sponge, suction, syringe. A corpsman steps up and gently wipes the sweat from her face. Twenty minutes. The surgeon pauses. "You'd better stop after this one, Nurse. I'll get someone to relieve you." She looks quickly at the boy's face. "I'd rather stay, Captain."

She is an Army nurse. Not in the headlines often, not spectacular in the performance of duty; yet daily, hourly, working with quiet valor above and beyond the call of duty. On Bataan, Corregidor, Anzio, Normandy. In New Guinea, Iceland, Belgium. Under fire, through mud, dirt, cold.

She asks no particular recognition, no honors of war. Enough for her is the smile of a soldier returned to life, the moment some boy leaves a hospital, saying, "I won't ever forget you, Nurse." In the final evaluation of the price we shall have paid for a free world, remember—she has paid with her health, her life, her courage, and her love. Don't ever forget her.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. MAHON (at the request of Mr. KILDAY), for today, on account of illness.

To Mr. WEICHEL, for Friday, on account of official business.

To Mr. DAUGHTON of Virginia (at the request of Mr. BLAND), for today, on account of illness.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 906. An act granting a franking privilege to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes), pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until Monday, May 7, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, May 8, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, May 8, 1945, to resume public hearings on S. 63 and H. R. 1648, to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, May 9, 1945)

Subcommittee No. 2, of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (Representative O. C. FISHER, chairman), will hold a hearing at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday May 9, 1945.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

441. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of military personnel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

442. A letter from the Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1945, for the Office of the Secretary; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

443. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Com-

mittee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McKENZIE: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. House Report No. 449 (pt. II). Report pursuant to H. R. 3035. A bill to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the Postal Service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. House Report No. 514. Report pursuant to House Resolution 66. Resolution concerning pay structure of the executive branch of the Federal Government. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 177. Joint resolution repealing a portion of the appropriation and contract authorization available to the Maritime Commission; without amendment (Rept. No. 515). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 2716. A bill to provide for health programs for Government employees; without amendment (Rept. No. 516). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on the Civil Service. H. R. 2948. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation; without amendment (Rept. No. 517). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 2949. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for the automatic extension for a second 5-year period of 5-year-level-premium-term policies; with amendment (Rept. No. 518). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H. R. 3102. A bill to facilitate employment of necessary personnel in the Veterans' Administration; with amendment (Rept. No. 519). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 244. Resolution waiving points of order against the bill, making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 521). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOREN:

H. R. 3129. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 so as to limit the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate transactions in exempted securities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona:

H. R. 3130. A bill to assist veterans to establish small business enterprises by providing for reasonable exemptions from priorities allocations, and rationing restrictions; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. DE LACY:

H. R. 3131. A bill to establish a Light Metals Administration as an independent agency of the Government and to provide for the appointment of a Light Metals Administrator; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois:

H. R. 3132. A bill to provide additional income-tax exemption for persons in the military or naval service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia (by request):

H. R. 3133. A bill amending the Judicial Code and authorizing the Supreme Court of the United States to prescribe a uniform rule for admission of attorneys to practice in the courts of the United States, excepting the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUFFETT:

H. Res. 243. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to make an investigation of all matters pertaining to Italian prisoners of war; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to assure the maintenance in the Territory of Hawaii of a recruiting station for personnel for the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to appropriate sufficient funds to complete the dredging of Hilo Harbor and to construct a breakwater from the Wainaku side of Hilo Harbor; to the Committee on Appropriation.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to make the Hawaii Territorial Guard a part of the armed forces of the United States during World War No. 2; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to participation by representatives of members of the armed forces at meetings of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider and enact legislation providing compensation to John J. Doherty, an Indian, for injuries sustained by reason of his unlawful removal from the Bad River Indian Reservation by Government agents; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to provide wage credits on the social security accounts of members of the armed forces during their period of service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing the Presi-

dent and the Congress of the United States to abolish the poll tax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GARY:

H. R. 3134. A bill for the relief of Cleveland L. Short; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 3135. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Addie S. Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 3136. A bill for the relief of J. H. Bunnell & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 3137. A bill for the relief of G. F. Allen, Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk severally referred as follows:

536. By the SPEAKER: Petition of members of the Forty-third Street Rifle Club, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to designating November 10 as a fitting day on which to pay annual tribute to our marines; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

537. Also, petition of the Liberty Party of New York State, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the establishment of the birthday of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a national holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

538. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of the Wisconsin State Legislature; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

539. Also, petition of the Wisconsin State Legislature; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

540. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Richard Krueger and 30 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

541. Also, petition of Herman Sontag and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

542. Also, petition of Raymond Beltz and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

543. Also, petition of Karl M. Breit and 32 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

544. Also, petition of W. H. Heron and 26 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

545. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mary B. Cahalan, petitioning consideration of her resolution with reference to the untimely death of our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt; to the Committee on Memorials.

546. By Mr. HOWELL: Petition signed by Blanche Hulcher and 57 other citizens of Illinois, urging enactment of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

547. Also, petition signed by Nellie Y. Green and 26 other citizens of Illinois, urging enactment of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

MAY 4, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RAMSPECK, from the Committee on the Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2716]

The Committee on the Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that it do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to give legislative sanction to the establishment of employee health programs in agencies of the Federal Government—programs of the type which have long been operating successfully in private industry. The bill does not itself establish a health program in any agency, nor does it interfere with any program already sanctioned by legislation. Its sole intent is to authorize the heads of Federal agencies to establish, by contract or otherwise, health programs for their employees. The scope of any program which a Federal agency might establish under such authority would be limited by the funds specifically granted for the purpose each year by the Congress.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF H. R. 2716

This measure embodies recommendations submitted by the United States Civil Service Commission to the Congress in February 1944. The Commission made the recommendations after consultation with the Public Health Service, the Bureau of the Budget, the Council of Personnel Administration, and other interested agencies.

H. R. 2716 supersedes the following bills: H. R. 4909, introduced in the Seventy-eighth Congress; H. R. 5257 (H. R. 4909, with an amendment); H. R. 284, introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

On August 21 and 22, 1944, a subcommittee of the House Committee on the Civil Service held hearings on H. R. 4909. On September 1, 1944, the House Committee on the Civil Service reported favorably on the bill, amending it by adding a proviso stating that the bill should not be applicable to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The

amended bill became H. R. 5257. The legislation was reintroduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress as H. R. 284; in that bill the proviso relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority was deleted. In H. R. 2716, the present bill, a proviso relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority is restored; the proviso states that "the health program now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority shall not be affected by the provisions of this act."

The language of the present bill is substantially the same as that of H. R. 4909—the original bill upon which hearings were held in August 1944.

In the hearings, testimony was presented by the heads of various Federal agencies, by the representatives of a number of business concerns which operate comprehensive industrial health programs, by representatives of the major Government employee unions, and by representatives of the American Legion and the American Medical Association. All witnesses testified in support of the measure.

The hearings showed conclusively that the Government, as an employer, has not kept pace with private employers in the matter of providing adequate employee health programs, and that this bill, which would be the first step in the Government's attempt to catch up with the procession, has the support of the administrators of the executive agencies, of Government employees, of veterans' organizations, and of the medical profession.

NEED FOR HEALTH LEGISLATION

Private industry has found that health and medical programs pay dividends in the form of increased efficiency and productivity. Such programs would have the same results in the Government service.

The Federal Government should take the lead in providing returning disabled servicemen with opportunities for employment. Without an adequate health program, the Government cannot do full justice to veterans who are being reemployed, or to veterans who are being appointed to Government positions for the first time. With adequate health programs, qualified medical personnel would be available in the agencies to advise operating officials as to positions in which persons with certain disabilities or handicaps would be able to render efficient service.

In order to have adequate health programs in the various Federal agencies, we must have legislation. Although first-aid rooms, under the supervision of graduate nurses, are maintained in many agencies, and have contributed in some degree to increased efficiency in the Government service, they do not fully meet the needs of Government employees. The services which they render do not approach, in scope, the services available to employees of the many progressive business concerns which maintain industrial health programs. H. R. 2716 would provide a means of bringing the Government up to date in this respect, and the way would be opened for establishing medical programs of the type commonly found in industry. The specific services which such programs would provide are described later in this report.

At present, only a few Federal agencies operate health programs of the type which private industry has found profitable. These few agencies are able to operate such programs because they have received authority to do so in special legislation. This bill would enable

agencies which do not have health services, and can show that they need them, to establish health units and to operate them within the limits of whatever appropriations Congress specifically allows each agency for the purpose.

In 1938, the Department of Agriculture asked the Comptroller General to give his opinion as to whether the Department could appoint a medical officer to be in charge of a health unit in the Office of Personnel, with the function of planning and carrying out programs of health education, conducting health services, supervising the emergency rooms of the Department, and supervising health and medical activities throughout the Department. The Comptroller General replied in part as follows:

* * * in the absence of express statutory authorization, appropriations of the Department of Agriculture are not available to pay compensation of a department medical officer.

This experience shows why a legislative declaration of policy as regards health and medical programs in Federal agencies is being sought. Without such a declaration, progress cannot be made.

The long-standing need for health programs in the Government service has been brought into sharp focus by the Government's wartime employment problems.

The Government, like other employers, has had to cope with a manpower shortage. Turn-over and absenteeism materially aggravate that shortage. Illness is one of the chief causes of turn-over and absenteeism. Even when it does not result in turn-over or in absenteeism, illness is often a drag on employees' efficiency and productivity.

When employees are unable to work at top efficiency, or are absent because of illness, additional persons must be hired. This is just as true in Government as it is in private industry.

No employer, particularly in these days of manpower shortage, should be in a position where he is hiring additional employees simply because he refuses to put a health program into effect.

Certainly the Government, which should take the lead in all phases of personnel administration, should not be in that position.

Yet it is a fact that no Government-wide legal authority exists for furnishing Federal employees with health services of the type which the Government has urged private employers to furnish their employees.

In the hearings which the subcommittee of the House Committee on the Civil Service conducted on this legislation, the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, who is also Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said:

The Public Health Service, through our Industrial Hygiene Division, has long been a pioneer in industrial health protection. During these war years its co-operation with business concerns has been stepped up as manpower needs, on the one hand, and added health hazards, on the other, have focused more and more attention on this problem.

The Federal Government has gone further. It has taken the lead in recommending to war plants that they adopt thorough-going industrial health programs as an essential to forestalling absenteeism and getting on with their war jobs at top efficiency. This recommendation carries the joint approval of the Army and Navy, the War Production Board, the Lend-Lease Administration, and the Maritime Commission, as well as the Federal Security Agency and the War Manpower Commission.

* * * Business has proved its practical interest in industrial hygiene by welcoming—and indeed soliciting—the guidance and aid of the United States Public Health Service.

* * * The Government is the largest single employer in the country. The Government—and the individual men and women workers who make it up—have a war job, and a post-war job, second to none.

And yet we have only the rudiments of a health service—in many Federal agencies it amounts to no more than a first-aid room at most. We fail to live up to our own recommendations. We do not practice what we preach.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service said:

I must say that it has been embarrassing to our representatives on many occasions when recommendations are made to industrial concerns for the establishment of employee health services for the general manager to point out that the Federal Government, although the largest employer in the country, is not providing a similar service for its employees.

To the extent to which they can be put into early operation, the proposals in this bill would, if enacted into law, have an immediate effect on the efficiency and productivity of Federal employees engaged in war work. But the committee does not regard this bill solely as a wartime proposal. It is a long-range proposal. The committee believes that the Congress should look ahead to the operation of comprehensive health and medical programs in the Government service after the war.

ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH PROGRAMS

With this bill enacted into law, an agency of the Government that wished to install a health program would be required, first of all, to clear its plans through the Civil Service Commission. If the Civil Service Commission recommended establishment of a health program in the agency, the next step would be for the agency to ask the Congress for funds for the purpose. Within the limits of the funds allowed by the Congress, the agency would then employ doctors, nurses, and other personnel necessary for carrying on the program. Each year the agency would request from the Congress the funds necessary for continuing the program.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

The job of actually operating the health programs would be the responsibility of the individual agencies. In each agency or bureau in which a health program is authorized there would be a health unit, the function of which would be to stimulate health consciousness on the part of employees, to install a positive program to safeguard employees' health, and to aid in the placement and adjustment of disabled veterans.

The health program, which would be a part of the agency's personnel program, would be headed by a physician who should be highly qualified in the field of industrial medicine. The program should be placed administratively as high in the organization as feasible. This would enable the physician in charge to have access to top management and would insure close cooperation with the other personnel activities of the agency. Health activities need to be coordinated with each other and with the other phases of personnel work, such as selection, testing, placement, and training.

In some agencies the facts would not warrant setting up a health unit, and the bill contains a provision which allows such agencies to enter into contracts for health and medical services. In such instances, the agency would be authorized to contract for the rendering

of health service by a medical association, by private physicians, or by a nearby private industry that has an industrial health set-up.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The function of the Civil Service Commission would be (1) to review the health programs proposed by the agencies, (2) to assist agencies in the development of their health programs, and (3) to set up standards.

In any agency, a health program would be established only upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, which would first consult with the Public Health Service. The bill recognizes that some of the larger departments occupying buildings of their own should establish their own health services. Others might contract for health service. In other cases, two or more agencies occupying the same building, or buildings grouped in one location, would economize both in space and personnel by establishing joint health services and facilities.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The responsibility for coordinating health services for all Federal employees would be centered in one agency—the United States Civil Service Commission—but it is to work in close cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, which will furnish technical and professional counseling and assistance. The Public Health Service has rendered outstanding service to private industry in the whole field of industrial hygiene, and is anxious to render comparable service to the agencies of the Federal Government.

The experience of the Public Health Service in industrial-hygiene activities makes it the logical agency to furnish health services to agencies which do not install health units of their own. In cities where the Public Health Service maintains hospitals or out-patient offices, a physician serving the Public Health Service on a part-time basis could be made available to look after the health of Federal employees in that particular city, if the situation did not warrant setting up a health unit within an agency.

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS, NURSES, AND OTHER PERSONNEL NECESSARY

It is estimated that there should be at least 1 medical officer per 4,000 to 6,000 employees, the exact ratio depending upon such factors as distribution of employees, number of shifts worked, extent of industrial hazards, employee turn-over, etc. Nurses required should be on the basis of 1 per 1,000 employees.

The number of stenographic, clerical, and other types of supporting personnel would depend upon case load, number of rooms, distribution of employees, etc., but in any event should be large enough to avoid the necessity of doctors and nurses performing routine clerical and other nonmedical duties.

COST

Each agency would be required to work out a statement of its needs and the cost of handling those needs, and submit the statement to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, following review by the Bureau of the Budget.

In the Washington metropolitan area, 127 first-aid rooms are available for the use of employees in 44 agencies. Most of them are under the direction of the United States Public Health Service, although some of the larger agencies employ additional personnel. With only a few exceptions, it has not been possible to employ physicians to direct the work of these first-aid rooms and to conduct a well-rounded industrial health program.

In the War Production Board, 2 doctors, 17 nurses, and 3 clerks are engaged in this work, and the annual cost of operating the service is approximately \$48,000. This Health Unit serves 18,350 employees at an average cost per employee of \$2.62 a year.

In the Department of Commerce, a first-aid program, costing approximately \$24,000, serves 11,300 employees at an average cost per employee of \$2.14 a year.

In the Treasury Department, where a somewhat more complete health program is afforded, 3 doctors, 33 nurses, 2 clerks, and 3 matrons are employed. The annual cost of operation is \$103,000, which represents an average cost per employee of \$3.28 for the 31,500 employees served.

A small agency of 525 employees is served by an emergency room staffed only by a nurse. The annual cost per employee is \$4.67.

The health program of the War Department serves approximately 50,000 employees at a total cost of \$142,500, or \$2.85 per employee per year.

So far as treatment is concerned, the cost to the Government would be confined to minor illnesses and dental conditions, and to the initial treatment of emergency conditions. Following that, there would be referral to private physicians, who would charge the Government employee just as they would charge any other patient. That cost would be borne by the employees—not by the Government.

In the opinion of the committee, the initial step in establishing the program would be a gradual expansion of limited first-aid facilities now available to many Government employees. The expansion would depend on demonstrated need for health service, upon the interest shown by officials and employees, and upon availability of qualified professional personnel. At this time, the program will obviously be limited by the unavailability of physicians and nurses. The program would have to demonstrate its value from year to year as the requests of the agencies for funds were presented to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress.

HEALTH SERVICES WHICH WOULD BE PROVIDED

Under the bill, the services which health and medical programs would provide are limited to the following:

(1) *Treatment of minor illnesses and dental conditions.*

Minor illnesses and dental conditions are defined as disorders which temporarily interfere with an employee's comfort or with his ability to complete the working day or shift—for example, colds, headaches, and stomach upsets. Treatment of such disorders would be provided on the spot. Following emergency treatment, serious cases would be referred to private physicians or dentists. Special treatment would be given by the Government physician only upon the written request of the employee's private physician.

(2) *Treatment of minor noncompensable injuries and diseases, with the objective of keeping employees at work.*

(3) *Health examinations.*

The purpose of health examinations is to aid in the judicious placement of workers in jobs which they can perform efficiently without being a hazard to themselves or to others. Such examinations have particular applicability to the judicious placement of disabled veterans.

More specifically, health examinations would be designed to (a) facilitate the placement and advancement of the worker, (b) inform the worker as to his physical condition so as to assist him in maintaining and improving his health, (c) to safeguard the health and safety of others, and (d) reveal, wherever they may exist, unhealthful environmental conditions.

The original examination would supplement the preplacement examinations which for years have been required of persons placed by the Civil Service Commission. At present, preplacement examinations are usually given by the applicants' private physicians.

In addition, the following types of health examinations would be given:

(a) Examinations at the time of assignment to new duties. A person may be examined for a particular job today and be found physically suitable for it, but if he is later assigned to new duties it may be desirable to examine him again. In this way, it can be determined whether the physical demands of the new duties are in keeping with the employee's physical capacity. Such examinations are especially important to the efficient performance of workers with physical handicaps, and will provide the only means of making sure that disabled veterans are being employed in jobs for which they are physically suited.

(b) Periodic health examinations, with the objective of correcting diseases and defects when they are in their early stages.

(c) Examinations after illness, with the objective of seeing whether or not the employee should return to work at the particular time that he presents himself for duty, and of seeing whether or not he is able to perform his regular duties without impairing his own health or, in case of communicable disease, the health of his fellow workers.

(d) Examinations to determine fitness for continuing assignments, and to determine the necessity of proposed disability retirement. With such examinations, it would be possible to keep workers on the job over a longer period of time. It would be possible to assign employees to positions which would be commensurate with their physical capacity, and so prevent their early retirement.

(4) *Referral of employees to private physicians and dentists.*

After evaluation of an employee's symptoms, he would, where necessary, be referred to the private physician or dentist of his own choice.

(5) *Educational and preventive programs relating to health, including the alleviation of health hazards in the working environment.*

Such programs would include the following elements:

(a) Promotion of environmental hygiene. Attention would be given to such matters as—

Lighting, ventilation, water supply, proper distribution of food, proper disposal of garbage, and insect and rodent control.

Fatigue-prevention measures, such as noise reduction and suggestions as to proper posture.

Elimination or control of occupational hazards—for example, gas and dust.

(b) Control of communicable diseases.

(c) Mental hygiene. Cases of workers who show indications of emotional disturbances would be referred to the physician in charge of the health unit.

(d) Health education. Employees would be given information on such subjects as nutrition, health hazards, physical fitness, communicable diseases, and first aid.

(e) Health records would be maintained. These should be confidential and should be kept in the agency's health unit.

BENEFITS AND SAVINGS

In the opinion of the committee, the three most important achievements which can be expected to result from enactment of this bill are the following:

(1) It will be possible to handle intelligently the problem of placing disabled veterans in positions in the Federal civil service.

(2) Turn-over in Federal positions will be reduced.

(3) Absenteeism due to illness will be reduced.

(1) PLACEMENT OF DISABLED VETERANS

Under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, disabled veterans received preference in civil-service examinations. Ten points are added to their ratings in examinations. Furthermore, when appointing officers in the various Federal agencies wish to fill vacancies, and receive lists of eligibles from the Civil Service Commission, they are required to give preferential consideration to the disabled veterans whose names appear thereon.

But if the Government is to do a complete job of providing disabled veterans with opportunities for employment, it is necessary to do more than to insure that they receive preference in examinations and in consideration for appointment.

We need competent medical personnel in the various agencies to see to it that disabled veterans are properly placed—both originally and on a continuing basis.

Thus there is a close connection between this bill and the provisions of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 which pertain to disabled veterans.

After a veteran has been initially placed, he, like other employees, looks forward to the opportunity of advancement in the service. If he is going to advance, it is going to be necessary for the various appointing officers to receive intelligent professional advice as to the types of positions in which persons with certain physical disabilities can perform efficient work. If this advice is to be given when it is needed, adequate health and medical services in the agencies are necessary.

(2) REDUCTION IN TURN-OVER

Federal employees resigning from the service frequently state that their reason for leaving is poor health. This reason is given more often

than any other single reason. During a 1-year period (October 1942 through September 1943), 12 percent of the employees leaving positions in the departmental service (Washington, D. C.) gave poor health as their reason for so doing.

The committee believes that the services rendered by adequate health programs would enable many employees to stay on the job who otherwise would leave the service because of poor health.

Reduction in turn-over would mean that fewer workers would have to be recruited. Administrative costs and recruiting costs would be reduced.

(3) REDUCTION IN ABSENTEEISM

Health programs would cut down absenteeism due to illness, and would make it possible for work to be carried on, in some instances, with fewer employees.

In 1942, 35 agencies reported to the Civil Service Commission on the amount of sick leave taken by employees. The reports showed that, on an average, the sick leave taken by Federal employees amounts to 7 days per year per person. In February 1945, Federal employees in the continental United States totaled approximately 2,900,000. If the average of 7 days of sick leave per year were reduced to 6 days, a saving of more than 5,500,000 man-days per year would result. This would be the equivalent of about 20,000 full-time workers. If the time lost were reduced to 5 days per year, a saving of 8,400,000 man-days per year—the equivalent of 30,000 full-time workers—would result.

NO COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE PHYSICIANS

The committee wishes to make perfectly clear that the program proposed in this bill is not one which would put the Government into competition with private physicians. It is not a program of socialized medicine. It would be an industrial health program similar to those which are common in private industry. Actually, it would result in the referral of new patients to private physicians.

The Government physician would be able to give the private physician background information regarding an employee's working environment and an account of the first findings pertaining to his illness.

The program would aid the private physician in maintaining contact with patients needing regular treatment and observation. Treatment by the Government physician would be limited to cases of minor or emergency illness. Any treatment beyond that would be rendered by the Government physician only at the specific request of the private physician.

One of the persons who testified at the hearings on this legislation was Dr. Carl Peterson, secretary, council of industrial health, American Medical Association. After Dr. Peterson had outlined the views of the council as to how industrial health services should be conducted, he was asked whether he and the American Medical Association unqualifiedly supported the bill under consideration. His answer was "Yes."

SUMMARY

H. R. 2716 proposes the establishment in agencies of the Federal Government of health services which would be comparable with those which have been in effect in private industry for many years. Such services, in the opinion of the committee, would result in increased efficiency and productivity; would reduce turn-over and absenteeism, thereby reducing administrative and recruiting costs and making it possible, in some instances, of getting work done with fewer employees; and would aid in the placement and adjustment of disabled war veterans.



Union Calendar No. 138

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

[Report No. 516]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1945

Mr. RANDOLPH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

MAY 4, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the
4 physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal
5 Government, the heads of departments and agencies, includ-
6 ing Government-owned and controlled corporations are
7 authorized, within the limits of appropriations made avail-
8 able therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health
9 programs which will provide health services for employees
10 under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided, That the*

1 health services provided for Federal employees shall be
2 established only upon recommendation of the Civil Service
3 Commission after consultation with the Public Health Service
4 and shall be limited to (1) treatments of minor illnesses
5 and dental conditions except in cases of emergency or of
6 injury or illness sustained while in the performance of the
7 employee's duty in accordance with the Act of September
8 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensation for
9 employees of the United States suffering injuries while in
10 the performance of their duties, and for other purposes",
11 as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15) ; (2)
12 preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of
13 employees to private physicians and dentists; and (4)
14 education and preventive programs relating to health, in-
15 cluding the alleviation of health hazards in the working
16 environment: *Provided further*, That the health program
17 now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority
18 shall not be affected by the provisions of this Act: *And pro-*
19 *vided further*, That such health programs as are now being
20 conducted for other Federal employees may be continued
21 until June 30, 1946. The Civil Service Commission shall
22 serve as a coordinating agency in the development of such
23 services for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with
24 the Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to
25 which such services shall be available to employees.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

[Report No. 516]

A BILL

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

By Mr. RANDOLPH

MARCH 21, 1945

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service

MAY 4, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

3. FLOOD-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 208, making appropriations for emergency flood-control and flood-relief work (pp. 5621-2). (For provisions see Digest 109.) Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Tabor, N. Y., to change from \$200,000 to 10% of the aggregate amounts loaned or granted, the amount permitted to be used for administrative expenses of the Department's flood-relief program (p. 5622).
4. RFC SUBSIDIES. Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Wolcott, and Crawford were appointed conferees on S. 502, to continue RFC subsidies on flour, meat, and butter (p. 5600). Senate conferees were appointed May 31.
5. STATISTICAL INSTITUTE. Passed without amendment H. R. 688, to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (pp. 5604-5).
6. DISPOSITION OF RECORDS. Passed as reported H. R. 44, which authorizes the Archivist to prepare and submit to Congress, together with recommendations of the National Archives Council, schedules proposing the disposal, after the lapse of specified periods, of "housekeeping" records; and permits the disposal of such records by Government agencies after the lapse of the periods specified (p. 5605).
7. FLAG PLEDGE. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 180, giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the U. S. flag (pp. 5608-10).
8. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., blamed the "food shortage" on the "muddling" of the administration (pp. 5624-5).
9. WOOL TEXTILES. Rep. Canfield, N. Y., criticized WPB, OPA, and Army restrictive measures, stating that they are "paralyzing" the production capacity of the wool-textile industry, and inserted a Botany Worsted Mills' letter on the subject (pp. 5625-6).
10. HOUSING. Passed without amendment H. R. 3322, to amend the National Housing Act so as to provide for veterans' housing (pp. 5611-2).
11. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Rep. Biemiller, Wis., commended Judge Vinson's favorable report on S. 380, the Murray bill (p. 5600).
12. FEDERAL-EMPLOYEES' HEALTH. Discussed and, at Rep. Kean's (N. J.) request, passed over H. R. 2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (pp. 5605-6).
13. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 23, to establish the first week in Oct. of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week (pp. 5606-7).
14. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Majority Leader McCormack stated that there will be no roll-call vote on H. R. 3314, the Bretton Woods monetary bill, until June 7 (pp. 5601-2).
15. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., discussed S. 380, the Murray bill, and inserted Judge Vinson's report favoring it (p. 5573).

SENATE

16. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 3024 (pp. 5567, 5574, 5576-85, 5598). Continued debate on the committee amendment relating to the Central Valley Project and agreed to Sen. Barkley's (Ky.) unanimous consent request to vote on this amendment not later than 1:15, Wed., June 6 (p. 5598).
17. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S.J.Res. 30, to continue for 18 months (until Dec. 31, 1946) the price-control, and stabilization programs (S.Rept. 325) (p. 5571).
Sen. Wiley, Wis., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to S.J.Res. 30 (the price-control and stabilization extension resolution) to permit an increase in C.O.D. prices equivalent to any increase in postal rates or charges (pp. 5564-5).
18. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Overton, La., announced that the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee hearings on S. 555, the MVA bill, are scheduled to begin, Sept. 17 (p. 5565).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Leavenworth (Kans.) C of C resolution opposing S. 555, the MVA bill (p. 5570).
19. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Agreed to Sen. Barkley's (Ky.) motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 510, to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to reduce the bank-reserve requirement, extend authority to pledge U.S. securities against Federal Reserve notes, and repeal authority to issue Federal Reserve and U.S. bank notes (pp. 5573-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging Congress to maintain existing gold reserve ratios and to enact legislation to increase the monetary value of gold (p. 5562).
20. EDUCATION; VETERANS. Received resolutions from the Mass. Legislature favoring increased allowances for veterans pursuing educational courses under the GI Bill of Rights and from the Rice Lake Vocational and Adult Education School favoring S. 619, to provide vocational education and retraining programs for the occupational readjustment of persons demobilized from wartime industries and from the armed forces. The covering letter on the latter resolution stated that this program provides benefits for farmers by providing means for farm machinery repairs (pp. 5569-70).
21. MEAT DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted OPA Administrator Bowles' report outlining steps taken by OPA to improve meat distribution and to combat the black market (p. 5571).
22. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a United Automobile Workers resolution favoring development of this project (p. 5570).
23. IRRIGATION. Indian Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 812, to amend the San Carlos Act so as to provide that the construction charges on account of non-Indian lands in the San Carlos irrigation project shall be repaid in variable annual payments (p. 5571).
24. FEDERAL POWERS; TVA. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized the extent to which the Federal Government has "entered into business" and "invaded the sphere" of State and local governments, stating that, "our people will demand that a Government-owned enterprise such as the TVA...give some financial return to the Federal Government" (pp. 5572-3).
25. ADJOURNED until Wed., June 6 (pp. 5598-9).

000, and (2) the total cost to the United States for any fiscal year, for adhering membership, shall not exceed \$35,000."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3118) to amend section 100 of Public Law No. 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, June 22, 1944, to grant certain priorities to the Veterans' Administration, to facilitate the employment of personnel by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RAMSPECK, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. HERTER objected.

DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT RECORDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 44) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government," approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380), is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By adding to section 4 the following paragraph:

"The Archivist may also submit to Congress, together with recommendations of the National Archives Council with respect thereto, and at such times as he may deem expedient, schedules proposing the disposal, after the lapse of specified periods of time, of records of a specified form or character common to several or all agencies that either have accumulated or may accumulate in such agencies and that apparently will not, after the lapse of the periods specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their further preservation by the United States Government."

(b) By changing section 6 to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. If the joint committee reports that any of the records listed in a list or schedule referred to it do not, or will not after the lapse of the period specified, have sufficient administrative, legal, research, or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the Government, the Archivist shall notify the agency or agencies having such records in their custody of the action of the joint committee and such agency or agencies shall cause such records to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this act: *Provided*, That authorizations granted pursuant to schedules submitted under section 4a of this act shall be permissive and not mandatory."

(c) By changing section 7 to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. If the joint committee fails to make a report during any regular or special session of Congress on any list or schedule submitted to Congress by the Archivist not less than 10 days prior to the adjournment of such session, the Archivist may empower the agency or agencies having in their custody records covered by such lists or schedules to cause such records to be disposed of in accordance with regulations promulgated as provided in section 2 of this act."

(d) By deleting the numerals "9" and "10" in the last line of section 12 and by inserting in lieu thereof the numerals "10" and "11."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 19, after the word "under", insert "the last paragraph of."

Page 2, line 20, strike out "4a", and insert "4."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COUNSEL SERVING HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 132 to limit the operations of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That nothing in section 109 or 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 18, secs. 193 and 203), or in section 361, 365, or 366 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, secs. 306, 314, and 315), or in any other provision of Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States, shall apply with respect to the general counsel of the House Naval Affairs Committee serving under the provisions of House Resolution 154, Seventy-ninth Congress, adopted March 19, 1945.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, strike out the words "the general."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have carefully read the report on this bill and it is estimated that such a program would cost from two to three dollars per employee. This would mean an expenditure to be authorized of several million dollars; and, according to the agreement by the unofficial objectors, any legislation authorizing such a large sum will not be approved on the Consent Calendar.

I therefore ask, Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his request?

Mr. KEAN. I shall be pleased to.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I believe that the situation which exists would not abrogate the policy stated by the gentleman from New Jersey. I believe that will be apparent if I may have the opportunity of explaining to the House the provisions of this bill very briefly.

Mr. Speaker, we are not setting up a health program for the agencies or departments of the Government; we are simply saying that those agencies or departments which desire in the future to set up health programs must come before the Committee on Appropriations of this House before such money can be expended in any such program. We find that the money appropriated by the Congress to an agency or department for use in the operation of that department is diverted for the purposes of a health program and there is no legislative sanction by the Congress of the United States. I do not believe that it is quite correct to say that if a certain department put a health program into effect it would cost between two or three dollars per person, but certain departments have in some instances done so without legislative sanction. Also I think it is important that we realize that with a coordinated health program in the Government and the Congress giving it sanction, we will be able to cut absenteeism from about 7 days a week due to sick leave per year as it now exists in the Government down to 6 or even 5 days, and that in reality would be saving 20,000 full-time workers per year, or even 30,000 full-time workers per year.

We believe this legislation is in the interest of economy to the Government of the United States and I trust the gentleman will not insist on his objection because of an agreement has been made in reference to no particular sum of money. The Civil Service Commission has reported the bill unanimously. I believe that there is an element here which is not involved in the agreement.

Mr. KEAN. Does the gentleman suggest that some of the departments of Government are carrying out functions contrary to law?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, I do, and the gentleman from West Virginia has been one who has joined with other Members, notably the gentleman from New Jersey, in attempting at all times to have legislative sanction for the procedures adopted by the various agencies of Government.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Does this call for a contribution on the part of the Federal Government?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; it will.

Mr. DONDERO. In what sum?

Mr. RANDOLPH. There is no certain sum to be set because each and every department of Government or agency setting up the program or programs would have to justify the program before the Appropriations Committee. Now there is no such procedure followed and we would have it instituted only after the United States Public Health Service and the Civil Service Commission were in agreement on such program.

Mr. DONDERO. Is there any way of ascertaining how much of a contribution this would require on the part of the Government?

Mr. KEAN. I may say to the gentleman that the report states two or three dollars per Government employee. If

all the Government agencies went into the program, of course it would depend on the number of employees we had after the war. If there were 3,000,000 employees it would cost seven or eight million dollars.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The present situation as found by the committee is that some of the agencies do not have such programs. They are overlapping in some instances. There is no coordination and there is no one who has to pass on them before they are instituted. If they can get some money out of the Appropriations Committee and put in nurses and doctors, why they do it. There is a good deal of that going on in the Government now. Under the procedure provided in this bill, they would first have to take it up with the Civil Service Commission, they would have to consult with the Public Health Service and decide whether or not they should ask for such service; then they would have to go to the Budget and get a Budget estimate, then they would have to go to the Appropriations Committee, so that control of the amount of money is entirely in the hands of the Congress.

Mr. KEAN. I may say to the gentleman that the objectors when they announced their program, stated that they would object not only to bills that cost several million dollars but they also said they would object to items that instituted new policies. It seems to me that this bill falls under both categories and for the present I shall have to ask that it go over.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman spoke about some of these agencies having doctors and nurses to look after the people, I assume who are ill. Do those doctors and nurses follow along on those 30-day sick leaves that they get or is the attention limited to Washington and the departments here?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It is limited to the premises in which the department is located. It is really first aid.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the employee get a doctor to go with him on one of these recovery trips?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No.

Mr. KEAN. I may say to the gentleman that from their explanation probably this is a meritorious bill, but I believe under the circumstances I shall ask unanimous consent to have the bill passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

TRANSFER OF BEN HILL COUNTY, GA. FROM WAYCROSS DIVISION OF SOUTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA TO THE AMERICUS DIVISION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2668) to transfer Ben Hill County, Ga., from the Waycross division of the southern judi-

cial district of Georgia to the Americus division of the middle judicial district of Georgia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Ben Hill County, Ga., of the Waycross division of the southern judicial district of Georgia be, and it is hereby, detached from said judicial district and attached to the Americus division of the middle district of Georgia.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING CRIMINAL CODE TO PROTECT WITNESSES AND JURORS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2709) to amend the Criminal Code so as to punish anyone injuring a party, witness, or juror on account of his having acted as such.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 633) to amend the Criminal Code so as to punish anyone injuring a party, witness, or juror on account of his having acted as such, an identical Senate bill to the House bill, be substituted for the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 135 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1113; 18 U. S. C. 241) be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 135. Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any party or witness, in any court of the United States or before any United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner, or any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner, or who shall injure any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such court or examination before such commissioner or officer, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or who shall injure any such grand or petit juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or who shall injure any such commissioner or officer in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties, or who corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice therein, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both."

Sec. 2. Section 135a of the Criminal Code (54 Stat. 13; 18 U. S. C. 241a) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 135a. Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall endeavor to influ-

ence, intimidate, or impede any party or witness in any proceeding pending before any department, independent establishment, board, commission, or other agency of the United States, or in connection with any inquiry or investigation being had by either House, or any committee of either House, or any joint committee of the Congress of the United States, or who shall injure any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such proceeding, inquiry, or investigation, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein, or who corruptly or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication shall influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede the due and proper administration of the law under which such proceeding is being had before such department, independent establishment, board, commission, or other agency of the United States, or the due and proper exercise of the power of inquiry under which such inquiry or investigation is being had by either House, or any committee of either House, or any joint committee of the Congress of the United States shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

SEC. 3. Section 136 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat. 1113; 18 U. S. C. 242) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 136. If two or more persons conspire to violate any provision of section 135 or 135a of the Criminal Code, as amended, and one or more of such persons does any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished in like manner as provided by sections 135 and 135a of the Criminal Code, as amended."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 2709) was laid on the table.

TO ESTABLISH FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER AS NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 23) to establish the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to may I ask the author of the bill, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS], a question? I understand that this bill provides that the President of the United States may request the governors of States, the mayors of cities, and the heads of other instrumentalities of government to set aside and designate 1 week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. Certainly I am in favor of any legislation that will aid the physically handicapped, as I assume every Member of Congress is, but I am wondering what effect it will have on the people during the other 51 weeks of the year if in this particular legislation you set aside 1 week of each year in which stress is given to the physically handicapped. Would there not be a tendency, if you set aside 1 week, for the people to think that they have done everything for the physically handicapped and ignore them for the other 51 weeks. What about the other 51 weeks of the year?

John
Sept. 18



CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 2716

SEPTEMBER 18, 1945.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 349]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 349, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

○

House Calendar No. 211

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 349

[Report No. 958]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 18, 1945

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House re-
3 solve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on
4 the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill
5 (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Govern-
6 ment employees. That after general debate, which shall
7 be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed
8 one hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chair-
9 man and the ranking minority member of the Committee
10 on the Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment
11 under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the read-
12 ing of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and

1 report the same back to the House with such amendments
 2 as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall
 3 be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto
 4 to final passage without intervening motion except one
 5 motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 211

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 349

[Report No. 958]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 2716,
 a bill to provide for health programs for
 Government employees.

By Mr. SABATH

SEPTEMBER 18, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
 printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued September 25, 1945, for actions of Monday, September 24, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Bankruptcy.....24	Full-employment.....7,12	Reclamation.....5
Budgeting.....7,12	Government corporations..20	Regional authorities.....9
Fertilizers.....11	Industrialization.....16	Research.....21
Flood control.....18,23	Loans.....5	Soil conservation.....10
Food distribution...2,17,22	Loans, farm.....20	Surplus property.....8,10
Foreign relief.....4	Nominations.....8	Transportation.....13
Foreign trade.....3,14	Personnel.....1,19	Veterans.....5,15
Forestry.....10,11,21	Rationing.....2,22	Wildlife.....6

HIGHLIGHTS. Senate committees reported full-employment bill and made it unfinished business; bill to provide for use of surplus materials in soil conservation and forestry; and resolution requesting postponement of disposal of processing, forestry, and fertilizer plants until the Secretary of Agriculture studies the matter and Congress considers his report. Committee reported Symington's nomination to be Surplus Property Administrator. Reps. Hoeven, Murray, and Miller urged discontinuance of butter rationing. House passed bill providing for Government employees' health program. Rep. Rees recommended consolidation of farm-loan corporations.

HOUSE

1. HEALTH PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. Passed with amendment H.R. 2716, to authorize appropriations for a health program for Government workers (pp. 9071-83).
2. BUTTER RATIONING. Reps. Hoeven, Iowa, Miller, Nebr., and Murray, Wis., urged discontinuance of butter rationing (pp. 9065, 9066).
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Resident Commissioner Romulo, P.I., recommended free trade between the Philippines and the U.S. (pp. 9067-70).
4. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Mason, Ill., questioned whether UNRRA has done the job for which it was created (pp. 9088-9).
5. RECLAMATION; VETERANS. H. R. 520, as passed by the House and referred to the Senate Irrigation and Reclamation Committee, provides that for 20 years veterans shall have a 180-day preference in the purchase of public lands on reclamation projects made available by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall determine qualification requirements of veterans and other applicants; authorizes application to this Act of existing laws with reference to loans to veterans for housing, farm buildings, improvements, operating capital, etc.; limits size of farm units, insofar as practicable, to 160 acres and requires that sale contracts shall be based on a reasonable return on the appraised value of the land; and defines "veterans" to include members of the armed forces during World Wars I and II.

6. WILDLIFE. Received Secretary of Interior's annual report on Federal aid to wildlife restoration fund for the fiscal year 1945. To Agriculture Committee (p. 9091)

SENATE

7. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Banking and Currency Committee reported during recess S. 380, the full-employment bill, which was made unfinished business (S.Rept. 583) (pp. 9023, 9060-1). In the bill's objectives, the Committee inserted maintenance of expanding agricultural markets, assurance of expanding agricultural income, economic development of the South and West, and encouragement of foreign trade. It also made consultation with agricultural and other interests compulsory rather than permissive, provided that the report on national income shall indicate the distribution among agriculture and other groups, struck out the requirement that the National Budget be prepared in the Executive Office of the President, struck out the provision that the Joint Committee on the National Budget be composed of representatives of other committees, and made numerous other changes which are largely of a clarifying nature.
8. NOMINATIONS. Military Affairs Committee reported favorably on the nominations of Robert P. Patterson to be Secretary of War and W. Stuart Symington to be Surplus Property Administrator (p. 9026).
Confirmed the nominations of Dean G. Acheson to be Under Secretary of State and Frank McCarthy to be Assistant Secretary of State (pp. 9026-59, 9059).
9. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES. Received an Arkansas Valley Ditch Association's resolution opposing the establishment of Missouri, Columbia, Ohio, and Savannah Valley authorities (p. 9024).
10. SURPLUS MATERIALS; SOIL CONSERVATION; FORESTRY. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1414, to provide for the use of surplus materials in soil-conservation and forestry programs (H.Rept. 584) (p. 9025).
11. FERTILIZERS. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported a resolution requesting postponement of disposal of processing, forestry, and fertilizer plants until the Secretary of Agriculture studies the matter and Congress has considered his report (p. 9025).

law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, 1940 edition, sec. 26-318), is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, however, That trust companies which are required to file and to publish reports under the provisions of section 5211 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be required to make or publish the annual report required under this section."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FREE COPIES OF RECORDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR VETERANS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3868) to provide that veterans may obtain copies of public records in the District of Columbia, without the payment of any fees, for use in presenting claims to the Veterans' Administration, and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object only for the purpose of having the gentleman from West Virginia make an explanation of the bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, under this legislation we would provide free copies of records within the District of Columbia to the veterans of this war. The purpose of the legislation is to bring into uniformity the regulations within the District of Columbia as they are in force in the various States.

We have had the support of the American Legion, the United States Veterans' Administration and the District Commissioners on behalf of this bill. It simply facilitates the handling of these records and allows the veterans to have them free of charge.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that when a copy of any public record of the District of Columbia is required by the Veterans' Administration to be used in determining the eligibility of any person to participate in benefits made available by the Veterans' Administration, the official custodian of such public record shall without charge provide the applicant for such benefits or any person (including any veterans' organization) acting on his behalf or the authorized representative of the Veterans' Administration with a certified copy of such record.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OPENING OF ROAD WITHIN BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRAINING SCHOOL, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, the last measure to be called up by the District Committee today is H. R. 3873, to provide for the opening of a road within the boundaries of the District of Columbia Training School property in Anne Arundel County, Md., and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from West Virginia to explain the bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this provides for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make necessary transfers of land in connection with the development and the opening of a road by the State of Maryland into Fort Meade. It is a jurisdictional matter and has the approval of the Commissioners as well as the Bureau of the Budget.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to convey to the State of Maryland the land and connections thereto necessary for use as a public thoroughfare through the District of Columbia Training School property in Anne Arundel County, Md., as shown on map No. 3094, filed in the office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby further authorized to grant an easement to the State of Maryland over the land and connections thereto, abutting said thoroughfare for slopes made necessary by the construction of this roadway.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROMULO asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier today.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 349 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed

1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees. It has been unanimously reported; and from all information that I have obtained, it appears to me there is no opposition, and I feel there should not be any opposition to the bill. I think it is legislation in the right direction. The chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service [Mr. RAMSPECK] and the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], who introduced the bill, are both here, and I know that they will explain the provisions of the bill and the need for this legislation. The resolution calls for 1 hour's general debate on the bill, after which it will be taken up under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up any great amount of time and I desire to be called when I have spoken 5 minutes. However, I cannot resist using a few minutes to call attention to the speeches that have been made here today. The fault finding and criticism that we hear on this floor against the War Department and other departments on demobilization of members of our armed forces is really amusing. Of course, I presume they feel they could do a better job than General Marshall and his staff and could have even conducted the war more efficiently than under his direction. But I doubt it very much. Although I have urged the War Department for some time to expedite demobilization, I am now satisfied, especially since hearing General Marshall, that it is doing everything humanly possible to bring the boys back as speedily as possible. I feel the personnel having to do with the return and discharge of the veterans are now commencing to carry out the expressed request and wish of the President who has insisted that those who have served 2 years overseas should be brought back as quickly as conditions permit. Consequently I hope that from now on we will have a little less criticism which I feel in a majority of cases is unwarranted.

I also heard a few Members express fears of strikes and blaming it all upon labor, never considering for a moment that perhaps some of the industries themselves might be responsible for the strikes. Labor is obliged to assert itself and to exert some influence to secure rights and privileges which are being denied it by various large corporations. Naturally some gentlemen on the floor, as usual, express their fears of communism. Personally I think their statements are

far-fetched and invariably are made to detract the attention of the American people from the real danger to our country, namely, the Fascist activities. What I would advise these gentlemen to investigate is some of the Fascist groups in this country and the activities of some gentlemen who I think are going much further in disrupting conditions in the United States than the much-abused so-called Communists.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman think the Communists are abused? The gentleman says "the much-abused Communists." The gentleman must think the Communists of this country are abused, then, according to his own statement.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman is here and he will again pay his respects to the Communists. I agree with him that there is no room for them in this country. There is no question about that, but this is a free country.

Mr. RANKIN. Then why is the gentleman jumping on the Committee on Un-American Activities, the only committee we have in this House to investigate them?

Mr. SABATH. Just a moment; I have not said anything against the committee to investigate them. But I will say this, that you should also investigate the Fascist groups, those that are guilty of real subversive activities, and we have many here and they are not Communists. I can give the gentleman a list.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself three additional minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. All right, we will be glad to examine the gentleman before the committee.

Mr. SABATH. I will come with pleasure, and I will show you that the men whose names I will give to the gentleman are guilty to a greater degree of disrupting conditions in this country than those that the gentleman claims are Communists. I admit there are some few fools.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman tell us why he has not given us that already if he has that information? Why has he not given that information to the Congress, to the public, and to the Committee on Un-American Activities if he has it?

Mr. SABATH. I have given it to the House and to the country many times, but no one has paid any attention to the subversive activities of these Fascists and these men who are creating trouble day in and day out, or to those who are publishing various pamphlets that are un-American and subversive. There are many others who are active in creating disturbances and troubles all over. I hope that when the gentleman starts to investigate Communist activities he will also investigate Gerald L. K. Smith, J. E. McWilliams, and his ilk, and I give you the names of a few more rabble rousers and the names of organizations that are creating more trouble than those charged by the gentleman from Mississippi, namely, E. A. Rumley, M. K. Hart, Friedrich H. Auhagen, Joseph P. Kamp, George E. Deatherage, Elizabeth Dilling, James True, George Sylvester Viereck, Charles B. Hudson, Gerald B. Winrod, Robert Ed-

ward Edmondson, Edward James Smythe, and Col. Eugene N. Sanctuary. Some of the organizations which I suggest be investigated are the Cross and the Flag, American Mothers, Christian American Crusade, White Shirts, Black Dragon Society, Christian Front, Silver Shirts, Gentile Front, and the Paul Revere Sentinels. Of course, there are a great many other individuals and organizations whose activities should be investigated, and if the gentleman from Mississippi desires, I can submit a list of them.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, may I say that I am just as much opposed to Communist activities as is the gentleman from Mississippi, but I do not make it a business merely to jump on every labor leader and charge him with being a Communist because he advocates the cause of labor and the cause of good government.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I should like to return to the bill itself. I want to know what the words "and for other purposes" mean in line 10 on page 2 of the bill.

Mr. SABATH. As I said, there is present the gentleman who introduced the bill, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and the chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK]. They are thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the bill—more so than I am. Consequently, I am not going to deny them the right and privilege of explaining the bill, because I know it will be a pleasure for them to do so in an intelligent and informative manner, giving first-hand information to the gentleman and to all other Members of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I am going to follow the example of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules part way. His speech consisted of two parts. First he explained that he did not thoroughly understand the bill that is coming up, and would not attempt to talk about it.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. I did not state that I do not understand the bill. I said the bill will be more thoroughly explained by the proponents of the measure and the chairman of the committee which reported the bill than I can myself. I always feel these men who have spent weeks and weeks hearing evidence on the need for legislation are in a better position than you or I as members of the Committee on Rules who only hear the chairman and the ranking minority member on the application for the rule.

Mr. MICHENER. I stand corrected. I shall follow his example in not attempting to discuss a bill about which I have little information. However, I shall not follow his example in wandering off into the realm of politics here, there, hither and yon, with no starting point or stopping point nor even a landing point in

sight. There is one thing we are glad to know, as the chairman has announced in unmistakable terms, that he is against communism, and that there is no place in America for communism.

Mr. SABATH. Nor for fascism.

Mr. MICHENER. I take it then, if that is true, if communism is a bad thing and if it is dangerous to the American system, of course, the gentleman can have no objection to the Congress, in its wisdom, trying to ferret out or find any way that this agency which he so seriously condemns is attempting to do that which he thinks is wrong and thus destroy our Government. I am not going to get into politics at all.

Mr. Speaker, I have no request for time.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2716, with Mr. COFFEE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill was drafted by a subcommittee of the Committee on Civil Service headed by the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] to whom I will yield in a few moments for a detailed explanation of the bill. I simply want to say in opening this discussion that this bill will not necessarily create anything that we do not already have in the Government. Many of the agencies do have a health program under authority which they have received in most cases from the subcommittee on appropriations before which they appear. However, this bill would correlate these agencies and activities and require that hereafter they go to the Civil Service Commission for approval when they want to establish health services, and then the Civil Service Commission would consult with the Public Health Service before granting that permission.

After securing the permission of the Commission it would still be necessary for them to come before the proper subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations before they could put it into effect.

The bill has the approval of the American Medical Association and numerous other agencies, representatives of which testified during the hearings.

As far as I know, there is no opposition to the legislation. I think it will be a step in the right direction, because it coordinates an activity that is already going

on to some extent, and would make it possible to improve the service.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. This bill does not provide for medical care to be paid for out of Government funds?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; it does not. It goes a little further than the first-aid stations, but it does not provide that the Government shall furnish a doctor for anybody.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Nor to pay for any medical services for anybody?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Not except what might be rendered in an emergency at the place of employment. If they need a doctor they will be advised to secure their own physician.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. And that would be paid for, then, by the Government?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Oh, no. If they need a physician they will get their own physician and the employee will have to pay for it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. For an emergency?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes. Of course, the first-aid room on the job would take care of that temporarily.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. This is "either injury or illness."

Mr. RAMSPECK. That means a temporary illness when the employee is at work; for instance, when a person faints or has some temporary illness, perhaps due to eating something that disagreed with them. They might be given first-aid attention and then sent home and advised to call their own physician.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself three additional minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Further down the bill says "preemployment and other examinations." What does that term "other examinations" mean?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Well, I do not know that I can tell the gentleman just what that means. I can give him some illustrations of what goes on in the Government now. Every person employed in the civilian branch of the Government must first be examined physically. Then there have been periods when employees have been examined to ascertain whether or not tuberculosis is existent in the staff or not. That would probably come under the statement the gentlemen just read.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. In the bill you speak about "education and preventive programs relating to health." How would that be done except through the Government paying for it?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Of course, that is dealing with the employees on the job. It is contemplated in this act, as a part of the health program, that employees would be advised how to keep themselves healthy so they can remain on the job. It is done in private industry all the time. The Government is lagging behind. Some of the agencies of the Government, as I said, are now doing it, but some are not. There is no coordination of the

program at all. There is no central agency to see whether they are doing it at all or whether they are overdoing it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman explain the words "minor illness"?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I will ask the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] to do that when he makes his explanation of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] such time as he may desire.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Perhaps the gentleman would yield at this time to explain that term "minor illnesses."

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will be glad to explain it. A minor illness would be anything which would occur while a person was actively engaged in the performance of his or her service to the Government. It might be a temporary dizziness which would take place as the result of overeating or some type of indulgence. It could be mental anxiety, or conditions of pressure under which the worker was doing his or her job. It might also be a temporary condition that might take place during certain activities on the job which the person should not carry forward.

The American Medical Association, through its representatives in testifying when we had extensive hearings, discussed in some detail the types of illnesses that could be called minor; and in all of those instances we would refer the person affected to the private physician of that person for treatment.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Except the immediate treatment that might be needed for the time being, while he is in his place of work; is that it?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman from Ohio is correct; and let me say that I appreciate the gentleman's questions in reference to this legislation because it is my feeling as the author of the bill, and it is the feeling of the subcommittee which held the hearings and of the entire Civil Service Committee which favorably reported this measure, that there is one fact that we want to keep in mind and that I know the gentleman from Ohio, himself a doctor, wants to have kept in mind, and that is that we are not bringing this legislation here in any attempt to socialize medicine in the Federal service.

We believe, as does the gentleman from Ohio, that there is a place for this health program just as there has been a place in the private industry of this country for this type of program. We do not want to be misunderstood. In the report in at least three places we have stated that this is not an attempt in any manner to go into the field of the private physician or hospital. We are simply attempting to take care of temporary or minor illnesses, then referring the person concerned to his or her private physician for the correction of their trouble. We believe this will enable the employee to be a more effective public servant and

actually earn the salary or wage which is paid him by the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I wish to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Virginia for the position he is taking in respect to socialized medicine.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. RICH. What is meant by the phrase appearing in line 8 on page 1, "to establish by contract"? I wish the gentleman would explain that.

Mr. RANDOLPH. We mean that the agency itself would have the responsibility of setting up its individual preventive health program. We would put that burden upon the individual agency after that agency had received the approval of the Civil Service Commission and the United States Public Health Service and after a showing before the Appropriations Committee of need had actually received from Congress whatever funds were necessary. It would be a method by which that agency would set up its health program.

Mr. RICH. If these various agencies employ doctors, are the doctors to be under the jurisdiction of the agency? Or will the agency contract with some private physician to do the work?

Mr. RANDOLPH. They could have a full-time medical officer or a part-time medical officer who would be practicing medicine in his own private capacity. It is estimated, I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that at least one medical officer should be used for approximately 4,000 to 6,000 employees. The exact ratio would depend, as we have stated in our report, upon the number of shifts that might be worked, the types of industrial hazard that enter into the employment, the turn-over, and other conditions.

We have also estimated that nurses would be required at the rate of one for each thousand employees. So a small agency or bureau might find that a part-time medical officer would suffice, and that physician would practice medicine in his own field, devoting a certain number of hours to the agency in question, and the agency would pay for the service received.

Mr. RICH. Is it expected that they will put clinics or hospital rooms in every department and subdivision of Government—have every agency on its own?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No; I do not believe we contemplate that, nor do I believe we should do it. I think that the proof of the agency's need for medical officers and nurses will lie in this fact: After it has cleared the Civil Service Commission, the Public Health Service, and the Appropriations Committee of this House, the Members will then know whether or not that agency needs the request and whether we believe we should give them the funds to carry forward.

Mr. RICH. Has the gentleman any data that have been submitted in the hearings that will tell us what the cost of this program will be; that is, putting in all the departments of the Government

the provisions of the bill as outlined here?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I cannot give the gentleman a figure that will be all inclusive, perhaps, but we did in the hearings get from certain agencies that do have health programs in progress their costs. The War Production Board had an annual cost of operating its service of \$48,000.

Mr. RICH. That is the War Production Board?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The War Production Board, yes; which, of course, is an emergency agency. I may say to the gentleman—and I think he will be very interested in knowing the fact—that certain agencies and bureaus within the Federal structure have actually circumvented the law—and these words are chosen advisedly—and have used funds delegated to an agency for purposes that would be carried forward in this bill, but they have done so without any authority. We had instances of that type brought before the committee. There were instances where the bureau, the board, or the agency had asked for a medical program and it was set up with a certain fund and the Congress approved it. The Department of Commerce has had a first-aid program costing approximately \$24,000 a year. It serves approximately 11,300 employees. It was estimated, therefore, that the average cost per person would be about \$2.14. The Treasury Department also had a program which was carried.

Mr. RICH. What did it cost there?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The cost to the Treasury Department was approximately \$103,000 for an estimated 31,500 employees.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman has given just three items, the WPB, the Department of Commerce, and the Treasury Department, which involves an expenditure of about \$175,000. In all the departments of the Government what does the gentleman estimate it is going to cost to put this into effect if we pass the bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would not hazard to tell the gentleman what I believe it will cost because when any agency has gone through the steps I have outlined of approval by the Civil Service Commission, by the United States Public Health Service, then by the Appropriations Committee of this House, we have shaken down any excess demands which could be made by those agencies for this type of program. In other words, each and every agency will have to stand on its own presentation of need for the funds which it requests.

Mr. RICH. I appreciate that, but when we talk about shaking down, it seems to me that the Appropriations Committee has not shaken down enough heretofore in the operation of the Government during the past 12 or 15 years. All you have to do is look at the Treasury statement and you will see we have been shaken up and we are going to be shaken up a whole lot more before we get down to earth unless we know where we are going so far as securing the funds is concerned, because the taxpayers of this country have about reached the point where they are breaking. We talk about reducing taxes, but if we keep saddling on to the Government one thing after

another, we are going to find that the Treasury will crack, unless we do away with some branches of government. When the Treasury of the United States cracks we are through as a democratic form of government, and we are going to lose our form of government. We in this House ought to be businessmen enough to know what a bill of this kind is going to cost, and to know how we are going to handle the affairs of this country, or we are not fit to run this Government.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think it is important that I say to my colleague from Pennsylvania that I have the privilege of serving with him on the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. We have reported legislation which will be brought to this floor on Wednesday afternoon, and in that legislation it was my desire during its consideration that not a single agency or bureau be exempt from a reorganization plan which would be sent to Congress by the President of the United States.

Mr. RICH. I am going to support that bill, too.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In 1939, as the gentleman will recall, many of us on this floor did not want to have the legislation of that year scuttled by 15, 20, or 25 agencies being exempted. I joined him in believing that the sprawling octopus of this Government should be curtailed, and I think my record will show that I have joined in that regard. Because he brings the cost to our attention, I think it is apropos at this point to say that in February 1945 the Federal employees of the United States totaled approximately 2,900,000. If the average of 7 days of sick leave per year were reduced to 6 days, a saving of more than 5,500,000 man-day per year would result. This I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], would be the equivalent of about 20,000 full-time workers. If the time lost were reduced to 5 days per year, that is, by sick leave, a saving of 4,800,000 man-days would result, or the equivalent of 30,000 full-time workers. So I believe the philosophy of the legislation goes to the goal anticipated by the gentleman, because the people would be on the job. Absenteeism and turn-over would be decreased.

Mr. RICH. May I say here that in no way do I cast any reflection on the gentleman from West Virginia, but I do cast reflection on the Congress for the way we are doing business and the way we are heading, because we are heading for ruin, and if any Member of Congress—and I do not care which side of the aisle he stands on—gets up and says, "We can go on, and on, and on and not take account of the cost of every item that we are putting into Government," we are going to find out that eventually we will be ruined. If the gentleman from Georgia can give us the answer, I think we deserve that answer before we pass this legislation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will yield to the gentleman from Georgia, but it is no reflection upon the gentleman from West Virginia, nor will it be upon the gentleman from Georgia if they cannot answer the question which the gentleman from

Pennsylvania has asked, because each and every agency of this Government will have to make a showing before they can take advantage of this legislation.

Mr. RICH. The point is that you ought to find out before you pass legislation, and that applies to the gentleman from West Virginia, the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Pennsylvania. That applies to me just as much as it does to you gentlemen. We ought to know what this is leading us into before we pass it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will say that it is leading us to an operation in the Federal Government as private industry has operated all these days and found to be good, and that is that the type of health and preventive programs within private industry have proven themselves from a dollars-and-cents standpoint; otherwise private industry would not carry them on.

Mr. RICH. I apply it in my industry.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I know the gentleman does.

Mr. RICH. But I know where we are heading in my own business. I do not know where we are heading for in this Government.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I am not going to attempt to answer the question that the gentleman from Pennsylvania asked the gentleman from West Virginia, but I will attempt to point this out, that this bill does not necessarily cost a nickel.

Mr. RICH. It does not what?

Mr. RAMSPECK. It does not necessarily cost anything. It simply is a system by which we can find out what we are spending for health service. The gentleman was at one time a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not know whether or not he is now on that committee.

Mr. RICH. No; I am not on that committee, because I was not a Member of Congress during the term preceding this session.

Mr. RAMSPECK. This is what happens. An agency that has a cordial relationship with a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee comes up here and says, "We want to put in a first-aid room." They get some money for a health service. There are a number of those operating. Nobody, as far as I know, knows just how many there are or what they are spending. This bill will make it necessary that all be coordinated through one agency, but the bill does not give them a single dollar. They still have to go to the Committee on Appropriations just as they do now.

Mr. RICH. That is the same old story we always hear, that we pass a bill and then they go to the Committee on Appropriations to get the money.

Mr. RAMSPECK. They are getting it now.

Mr. RICH. That is just trying to cover up.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; I am not trying to cover anything up; I am explaining the system that is in operation.

Mr. RICH. It is a bad system.

Mr. RAMSPECK. It is a system of which the gentleman was a part when he was on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RICH. It is still a bad system.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I say it is bad, too. That is why I am trying to improve it.

Mr. RICH. I should like to do that, too, but I do not know how you are going to do it. I think the system is bad. I should like to know definitely where we are heading.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is what we are trying to do by providing that these agencies have to go through a central agency before they can have this service, instead of getting it from a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RANDOLPH. They are doing it, in some cases, by the back door now.

Mr. RICH. This would not go in effect until after we pass the legislation next week so that all these departments are shaken down, as it were; and we get rid of a lot of these Government agencies. We do not want to establish a service in a certain agency and find out 2 or 3 months from now that it is going to be eliminated by the Chief Executive, which I hope it will be. We do not want to establish something now in those agencies and have to throw them out later. You give a department head a few days' notice and he will spend money and do everything he can to increase the number of his employees, because he gets a larger salary if he has more employees. I want to prevent that if I can. Will the gentleman see that if this legislation goes through we will not permit these services to be established in agencies that are going to be either consolidated with some other department or eliminated altogether by the Chief Executive?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I can give the gentleman that assurance because certainly each and every request by an agency or bureau will have to go through the agency in question, and it would take months, of course, for them to establish their case, if properly presented. So I agree with the gentleman that in these war time agencies which the President, we trust, will eliminate very quickly, these services should not be established. We trust not only that these agencies will be eliminated but that their functions will not be transferred to other agencies. I think one particular fault we have these days is that if we drop off an agency we allow the functions of that agency to be carried on by some other group. That is the reason the gentleman has joined the other members of the committee in reporting a bill from the Committee on Expenditures which will lop off the functions as well as the personnel.

Mr. RICH. That is right.

May I say also that I am sympathetic with legislation that will take care of the people, but I am against socialized medicine. I want that understood. I do not want to socialize this Government. There is a clique in this country and the Congress that wants to socialize everything. I am against it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I join with the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. Further, why are you going to exempt the Tennessee Valley Authority? They want to be exempted

from everything. I think this Government ought to have a say over what they are doing.

Mr. RANDOLPH. May I say that the Tennessee Valley Authority came before our committee and gave us the operations of their own health program which is now in progress.

We have had a request for amendment of this legislation, received from Secretary of War Stimson prior to his resignation, in which he asked that the Panama Canal be included in this exemption as well as the Tennessee Valley Authority, because those organizations are set up apart from the actual control of the Congress as far as they operate, as the gentleman knows. I am not attempting now to argue the philosophy of the TVA, but I am simply saying that in this instance they do have operating a health program under their own set-up.

Mr. RICH. I think the quicker we have the TVA audited by the Comptroller General the better it is going to be for this country. If we do that, we will know how judiciously and how wisely they are spending their money.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The Comptroller General audits the Tennessee Valley Authority at the present time.

Mr. RICH. No; he does not.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; he does.

Mr. RICH. He does not.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. GORE. May I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that what the gentleman from Mississippi has informed him is true. The Comptroller General audits the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to my distinguished friend the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Do they have this kind of service in first- and second-class post offices of the United States?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I cannot answer that. Perhaps the gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the committee, can answer the gentleman.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It is not material with reference to what I want to know. This would cover employees and officers in the first- and second-class post offices of the United States?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It would cover any department or agency of the Government, upon the proper showing, to Congress after preliminary steps necessary to be taken.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Of course, the gentleman has no idea of the number of people this will put on the pay roll?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I have simply stated to the gentleman very frankly, and I hope very honestly, that we have approximately, let us say, about 2,900,000 employees at the present time and we do have many of these agencies and departments that have carried on these health programs. They have done it sometimes

without the authority or sanction of Congress in most instances. They have used funds that we have appropriated for their general use and have transferred them to these health programs. We would make these agencies come before the Civil Service Commission and the public health authorities and then come to Congress to get their authority to carry on any type of health program.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Is it the opinion of the gentleman that this will be an economy act from the point of view of the number of dollars involved?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; I believe it will be an economy.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will there be less appropriations for this character of service under this bill if it becomes law than we are now paying out?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I believe, as does the gentleman from Kentucky, in the employees of the Federal Government getting service to the nth degree. I believe this type of program will enable a better service to be given and ultimately the cost to the taxpayers will be less.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. That is not my question. We are giving these services, but in a rather haphazard way. We do not have a unified service. Does the gentleman believe it will lessen or increase the cost to the Federal Government?

Mr. RANDOLPH. In the first instance, I think it would perhaps increase the cost, but in the final analysis it would do what it has done in private industry, that is, it would reduce the cost.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The gentleman spoke about private industry having their doctors and nurses, and so forth. Do not the employees of private industry pay into a fund so much a month from their wages for hospital and nursing expenses and other medical expenses?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I think, in some instances, that is true, although there are concerns I know of which give that assistance.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Of course, under this bill the Government would do it and our workers would receive those services free so far as they are concerned, would they not?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I believe that is correct.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to my distinguished friend the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Some of the questions that I was going to touch upon have been cleared up. One question was about the cost. On page 6 of the committee report it shows that the cost averages from \$2.16 to \$4.67 per individual, depending upon the department. The other question was that which the gentleman from Kentucky has touched upon. I think in most private industries they have a health program which is excellent. We should have one in the Government. But in private industry the individual pays in from 50 cents to a dollar a month, or whatever the cost might be, for attention or services that he might receive or which his family might receive. In this instance we are expecting eventually to set up a

health program taking care of nearly 3,000,000 people, all at the cost of the Federal Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I should like to comment on the observation of my friend the gentleman from Nebraska, because it certainly is pertinent. I will say that in private industry, while I have studied the subject somewhat but not to the extent that the gentleman has, I find that those services go far beyond any services that are contemplated by this legislation.

The actual hospital bill is paid, and direct medical care is provided. We do not do that in this legislation. We refer the individual in question to his own private physician. We do not attempt to give any medical care or hospital assistance. I think the gentleman would agree with me that there is a difference in the private-industry program and that which would be forwarded by this legislation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Suppose this legislation is passed and you establish this health program in various Government agencies. Is that going to include medical aid and assistance to all the families of all the employees of the Government?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It is not. The actual worker on the job is the only one provided for.

Mr. RICH. This is not the opening wedge for socialized medicine?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I repeat that I am against such programs. I have consistently been against them and I would not sponsor this legislation if it led even a short way in that direction.

Mr. RICH. How do we know that this is not going to eventually get us to that point? I want to be careful that we do not now establish something that will engulf us in socialism and communism in this country. I want to do anything in the world to keep away from that.

Mr. RANDOLPH. In the closing seconds remaining, I will say that the passage of this resolution will reduce the turn-over and absenteeism in the Federal Government. It will therefore produce more efficiency and productivity by employees of the Federal Government. It will reduce administrative recruiting costs and make it possible in some instances to get work done with fewer employees, which I think is interesting to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the gentleman from Kentucky, and others who have asked pertinent questions as to why this committee has brought this legislation to the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has again expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I was interested in this bill when it was before our committee, being a member of the Civil Service Committee. I asked the gentleman from West Virginia a question or two. I know he has the highest motives and I believe if the bill would do what he thinks it will do under proper administration it might be good legislation. I am fearful, however, that it will not. That we may be starting down a road, if we approve it, that will continue to widen and continue to lengthen, and following the experience of the past it may prove to be very expensive for the national Government. I have never been quite able to make up my mind whether this legislation should be approved. The reason why I have not been able to do so is my lack of confidence in national administration generally among the various bureaus.

The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] has pointed out that many of these governmental organizations, without the power of Congress and without its sanction, have set up clinical services, and so forth, in the various departments and are using Government money, almost illegally, I should say, to develop a health service in those various departments. If that be true, how can we trust the Appropriations Committee to keep them properly shaken down; how can we trust those departments not to go too far if we give them the sanction of legality by passing this act?

He said these programs would have to clear through the Civil Service Commission, the Public Health Department, and then be further checked by the Committee on Appropriations. These checks are necessary, and they should be wisely and properly applied. But will they? The answer is "No." The gentleman from West Virginia argued further that the health programs in business have been a success, and they must be good else they would not be continued and participated in by the big business concerns of the country. As was pointed out by the gentleman from Nebraska, in this instance there is a cooperative effort in that the employee contributes toward the cost of the service. This makes it quite different from the case where the Federal Government pays all. In such a case the Federal bureau would not be so interested in conserving the finances of the Government as would the businessmen who help pay for the health programs in private business. So that is not a parallel which integrates very well in that argument.

We must assume further that if medical services are set up in the various Government departments there will of necessity be some initial outlay for equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. I could see where this service might be greatly expanded throughout the Nation. It occurs to me it might put a great many more people on the pay roll and might develop into a rather large and expensive organiza-

tion. If I could be assured that this would not happen, I would be for the bill, but judging the future by the past I cannot bring myself to believe that this organization will be properly administered. For that reason, I cannot support the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I would call the committee's attention to certain phases of this bill and to the existing health program in the Federal Government. At the present time some 22 different governmental agencies deal with the health of the Federal employees and the citizens of the United States. Some time ago I introduced a bill to create a Secretary for Health in the President's Cabinet to bring all health activities under one head. We have the Public Health Service, we have the Labor Department, we have the Department of Agriculture, and a great many other agencies dealing with health. In this bill we set up another agency, as I see it; that is the Civil Service Commission. Perhaps it is needed. I have no objection to giving some preventive medical care to the health of Federal employees but I do believe that this bill goes too far. You will find the following statement of purpose on the very first page of the bill:

That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government, the heads of departments and agencies, including Government-owned and controlled corporations are authorized, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health programs which will provide health services for employees under their respective jurisdictions.

I would point out in this connection that the physical fitness and mental health program for individuals is rather wide. That takes in all of the vaccination programs, all of the examinations ordinarily done by physicians. It also takes in the care of dental conditions, which would include extracting teeth and making bridges. The program presented here, if the Appropriations Committee is generous enough, attempts to give a rather complete health service to Federal employees. It establishes another agency, within the present agencies, with very wide authority. It would cost up to \$9,000,000 a year.

In contrast with what is happening in private industry, let me say to you that the individual in private industry pays so much a month for the care he gets. In this bill the Congress is going out on a road which will lead to an extended health program far beyond what was originally intended by the bill. If the Federal employees were going to pay 25 cents or 50 cents a month, or whatever it might be, for his care, it would be a different story; but here you are setting up an agency, the Civil Service Commission, to deal with health problems. It is true they consult with the United States Public Health Service and are

limited by the appropriations which the Congress might give. The Federal employee now has a generous sick leave and vacation privilege. In this bill to cost the taxpayer \$9,000,000 we start on a health program. I am doubtful whether this type of program should be adopted by the Congress.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. The speaker is a practicing physician in private civil life. Did I understand one of the previous speakers, the proponent of the bill, to say that this bill had the support of the American Medical Association?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. In the hearings that someone appeared before the committee, a Dr. Peterson, who outlined his views to the committee on how industrial health services should be conducted. He was asked whether he and the American Medical Association supported the bill and his answer was "Yes." I have had no word from the American Medical Association and I do not know if this Dr. Peterson represents them, but I may say that in my early life I practiced as a contract physician with a copper mine and I know all of the employees of the copper mine paid in so much a month for the care of themselves and their families, and this was a rather complete care; but I think it is a dangerous thing for the Congress to start appropriating for the care of 3,000,000 Federal employees and give them a health program without limitation, and I do not find any limitation in this bill except the appropriations from the Congress.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. As I understand it, we have about 500,000 or nearly that number employed by this Government in foreign countries. I am wondering if this bill covers those people?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I am wondering if this bill in its broad language as stated in its beginning covers those four or five hundred thousand Federal employees in foreign countries? Many of them are foreign nationals and not American citizens at all.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am sure it covers them.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I would like to hear from the chairman of the committee or the ranking Republican member of the committee.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HEDRICK. I am sure the gentleman from Nebraska, being a physician, believes in preventive medicine and that this country will be faced with that problem in the future. The prevention of sickness and disease is the best investment in the world. Absenteeism

from corporations has cost millions of dollars very year due to sickness. If that can be prevented by regular examination, by regular tests, it is money well spent. Let us take the case of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., for instance; they pay health nurses to go around over the districts and examine their policyholders in order to keep them in good health so that they will not be sick. If the Metropolitan Insurance Co. thinks preventive medicine is a good idea, I do not see why the Members of Congress should not think so, too.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. This goes far beyond preventive medicine. It takes care of all minor ills, all dental matters; it takes care of the entire health program outside of the preventive field, and that is the thing to which I am objecting.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Did not the policyholders pay enough in premiums to provide that service?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Certainly the policyholders eventually pay for all of it.

Mr. HEDRICK. But they are not assessed anything additional for that service.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there is not one thing in this legislation that is intended, so far as I am able to ascertain, that points in the direction of socialized medicine. I am just as much opposed to what I understand as socialized medicine as anyone on the floor of the House, and I am sure the author of this bill takes a similar position. He has repeated two or three times his position with respect to that question. So it is not intended in anywise to involve or include socialized medicine. This legislation is intended only to provide medical care for temporary ailments and injuries of employees while at work. It is not intended to provide medical care for the employees at their homes. That must be taken care of by the employees' private physician. It is emergency medical treatment. That is all there is involved in this legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RUSSELL. On page 1 of the bill it is stated, as one of the purposes, that the intent is to authorize the heads of Federal agencies to establish, by contract or otherwise, health programs for the employees.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. In other words, the heads of these departments or bureaus could establish a health program and it would be mandatory upon the employees of that department, would it not?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will answer that in this way: I do not know whether the distinguished gentleman was on the

floor when we started the discussion on this bill or not.

Mr. RUSSELL. I was not.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It was very definitely explained that, in the first instance, we do have these programs in our agencies at the present time. A number of our agencies have health programs. They are spending a considerable amount of money; in fact, it runs into the millions of dollars. Other agencies do not have them. One agency will have one kind of program and another agency will have a different one. We have been doing that for a long time. This legislation proposes that we coordinate our health programs in Government. Of course, we have to determine on a policy as to whether or not we want a health program in Government. Do you want a program that has to do with the protection of the health of the Government employees, or do you not? That is one thing to be determined. I believe the Members of this Congress are in favor of a reasonable but not extravagant program to protect the health of its employees for two reasons. Of course, one of them is that it should be done as a matter of right; and the second, as the author of this bill has explained, is that it means dollars and cents to the taxpayer of this country. That was illustrated with respect to industrial insurance. Of course, they want to protect their employees and keep them in good health, just as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. wants to keep its clients in good health. It pays to do it.

If we are going to have a program of health service, is it not much better to coordinate these activities so that we will know where we are with respect to it, and not be in the position we are now? Under this legislation it is proposed that this program will not only be coordinated, but it will have to be approved by the Civil Service Commission, since all of the employees involved here are either directly or indirectly under civil service. This program also must be approved by your own public health agency, and then besides that the program will have to have the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of your own Congress. One of the difficulties or one of the complaints has been that some of these agencies have put on health programs, but this Congress has not known how much money has gone into its health programs in the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce or any other department. The hearings disclose that some departments have spent more money than others for similar services. In fact many Members of this House do not realize large amounts are being appropriated for health services.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, may I ask the gentleman how the program is being conducted now?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself seven additional minutes.

I have tried to explain to the gentleman from Nebraska, and I think the author of the bill has also tried to explain, the method by which the program operates at the present time. It provides

for emergency treatment for employees while they are employed at their work.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Who pays for it?

Mr. REES of Kansas. The United States Government pays for it, certainly. It is done because it is believed that it means dollars and cents to the taxpayers of this country to protect and help its employees, so that they will not lose as much time as they would otherwise lose in their employment. This proposal is not like industrial insurance at all, where sick benefits are involved. The gentleman from West Virginia gave figures with respect to the number of man-hours that are lost to the Government, which, after all, are lost by reason of unemployment on account of sickness and slight injuries. We are trying to help protect the employees against that by this legislation.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman knows that in some of the Government agencies the personnel themselves today are paying for their own medical care through their own organization. The Government is not paying for it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is right. That has nothing whatever to do with this legislation. We hope among other things to help protect the Government against absenteeism. We have too much of it now. This might help a little. The medical care to which the gentleman refers is for care of the person while away from work, even in the hospital.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Has the gentleman any statistics to show what the absenteeism is that results from such diseases as could be prevented by the institution of this particular program?

Mr. REES of Kansas. No; we do not have any statistics on that subject. The gentleman himself by reason of his experience as a doctor in dealing with all kinds of diseases knows there is naturally a good deal of absenteeism that might be prevented if there were a little bit of protection given these employees. What I am trying to get across to the gentleman is that since we have a program, a part of a program, in Government at the present time, it seems to me it would be better, we would get more out of it, more people would be taken care of, and it would be the economical thing to do if we would coordinate it and get it under some kind of control. There are too many of our activities that have gotten out of control, and this is one of them. So let us try to get it under a little control and improve it, unless you want to knock it out. If you want to knock out the whole program, that is another story altogether. I am just trying to improve it if we are going to continue to have a health program in Government. If the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Nebraska think we ought to knock this program out of the Government and not have it at all, that is something else, but I say, let us coordinate it and use it the best way we can if we are going to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. In England and in Germany, the European countries where they instituted programs similar to this to prevent absenteeism, the result has been in practically every instance to increase absenteeism.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In a health program?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am very much surprised and disappointed that that should be the case.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to my colleague from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. During the time these health programs have taken place, as I understood the gentleman from Kansas to say, they have been operated under different plans, there have been different types of health programs in these agencies.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am not sure that the gentleman was on the floor when this was discussed.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have been here practically since the discussion began.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Then the gentleman heard the gentleman from West Virginia, author of the bill.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am not worried about the gentleman from West Virginia, what I am asking the gentleman from Kansas is, is there anything to show which type of health program is the best?

Mr. REES of Kansas. There is no particular type of program.

The Department of Commerce has a program and the Department of Agriculture has its own program. The cost per person is different. It is possible one renders a little more service than the other. In any event the medical service is temporary in nature and only while the employee is at his work.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Which one of them is working out better in canceling out absenteeism? Does not the gentleman believe that would be important to know?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not believe we have any figures. I am sorry I do not have that information for the gentleman.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The bill reads, "to establish by contract or otherwise". What is the "otherwise"?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not know exactly what the "otherwise" might be but believe it will permit employment per diem, per month or annual basis. I assume that if the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Public Health, and the Committee on Appropriations have some control it will be better than it is under present conditions and circumstances. The whole thing ought to be worked out in a coordinated manner. The same service should apply the same to all employees, if we are going to have the service at all. Furthermore, I think it will be better to have the Public Health Service, the Civil Service Commission, and the Appropriations Committee of the House look the situation over, rather than to let it run in a hodgepodge sort of way as it is now doing. The defeat of this bill will only let things run as they are now doing.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The observation I was trying to make was that if there were different types of health programs in these Government agencies, surely somebody ought to know which one is the most efficient, and having found which is the most efficient, recommend that program to be adopted in all the other agencies.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think they would.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. On page 6 of the report it shows that there are different programs now in different Government agencies, varying from \$2.14 a year to \$4.67.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman's observation is right. That is one thing this legislation should correct.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Are those different Government agencies spending Federal moneys for those purposes without approval of Congress?

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I tried to explain a moment ago, the direct authority is without the approval of Congress as a whole except as the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee recommends an appropriation for that particular agency. If the request comes, let us say, from the Department of Agriculture, it goes to the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations. If the request comes from the Department of Commerce, it goes to that subcommittee. Therefore, you do not have any coordination at all. The Subcommittee on Agriculture knows little about what was recommended by the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Department of Commerce.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Is there any reason why these employees of the various agencies should not pay into a fund for that care just as private industry is doing now?

Mr. REES of Kansas. It might be a good thing to do that. It is a question of policy. If the gentleman wants to submit that as a policy, that is another question. The Government, we know, has done a good many things for Federal employees. That is to say, it has given them liberal time for sick leave and that sort of thing, and for vacations. If the gentleman feels we should change that, that is another question to be submitted. It is as I said a question of policy. Of course this service to the employee is really emergency and applies only while employed. Ordinarily, when employees pay into a fund medical service is rendered in the home and at the hospital.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. When employees are referred to their private physicians or dentists, they pay those private physicians or dentists themselves, do they not?

Mr. REES of Kansas. They certainly do.

Mr. JUDD. Where it says "treatment of minor illnesses and dental conditions," does that mean minor illnesses and

minor dental conditions? Could that include a bridge?

Mr. REES of Kansas. They are certainly two different things. I want the RECORD to show that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two more minutes in order that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] may further explain the words "by contract or otherwise," about which the gentleman from Kansas inquired.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I think it is salutary that we have on the floor this afternoon during the consideration of this legislation at least four members of the medical profession. I know I am appreciative that all of them have entered into the discussion. We find some difference of opinion, some holding back approval, and in one instance we find specific approval of the legislation, according to the statement of the doctor from West Virginia [Mr. HERRICK]; and I assume the doctor from Minnesota is a believer in this legislation. I feel that he is. In connection with the use of a medical officer or a nurse by an agency, it is altogether possible, and the testimony so showed, that this person might give time to one or more agencies, perhaps to three agencies. In other words, as the gentleman from Kansas has said, although we believe in the best health program possible for the Federal employees, yet we have come to the point where we want restrictions placed upon the type of programs which are going to be carried forward. For that reason, this legislation providing for coordination is presented. I am sure that the committee is interested and at least the gentleman from West Virginia is interested in only a sound health program and not socialized medicine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government, the heads of departments and agencies, including Government-owned and controlled corporations are authorized, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health programs which will provide health services for employees under their respective jurisdictions: Provided, That the health services provided for Federal employees shall be established only upon recommendations of the Civil Service Commission after consultation with the Public Health Service and shall be limited to (1) treatments of minor illnesses and dental conditions except in cases of emergency or of injury or illness sustained while in the performance of the employee's duty in accordance with Act of September 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed. title 5, ch. 15); (2) preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of employees to private physicians and dentists; and (4) education and preventive programs relating to health, including the alleviation of health hazards in the working environment: Provided further, That the health program now

being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority shall not be affected by the provisions of this Act: And provided further, That such health programs as are now being conducted for other Federal employees may be continued until June 30, 1946. The Civil Service Commission shall serve as a coordinating agency in the development of such services for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with the Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to which such services shall be available to employees.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I have sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RAMSPECK: On page 2, line 17, after the word "authority" insert "and by the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company."

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say a word of explanation. That amendment is offered at the request of the former Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, on the theory that conditions in Panama are different from those within the continental limits of the United States. They already have a program of their own down there.

I have consulted with the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] and other members of the committee. Those members of the committee present have agreed to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am deeply disturbed as to what this bill will do. I asked the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], the ranking minority member of the committee, a question. While he went at length into a discussion of the matter, yet he did not answer my question.

As I see it, this bill authorizes the head of the departments or agencies to set up health programs which, inasmuch as the gentleman from Kansas did not answer my question, will be mandatory upon the employees to participate in. In other words, if that health program is set up, it is establishing another bureau within a department or bureau. It seems to me we have heard on the floor of this House some objection to setting up more bureaus.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield briefly.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If I thought this measure would set up one additional bureau or agency or would result in establishing one bureau or agency, I would not be for it at all. There are too many agencies and too many bureaus in the Government now. The gentleman from Texas and I agree on that question.

Mr. RUSSELL. But you are setting up another one to direct the medical health of the employees of the Federal Government, at the expense of the taxpayers.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is not the intention at all.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is what you are doing by this bill, whether you intend it or not. It seems to me you have seen enough of it to know that that will be the inevitable result.

As I stated, to me it seems you are just setting up an organization to further bring about State medicine. This is one of many legislative pegs that are being driven, forerunners of State medicine.

I wish to bring this to your consideration: The Federal employee is usually taken care of pretty well when one takes into consideration the compensation he receives, the attention he receives compared to the attention and compensation of the person who works for private industry. If he enjoys those benefits—and my mail each day is now and has been for the last 2 or 3 months—and I take it yours likewise—to the effect "I want you to help me get a job with the Federal Government; I want you to help me make a wartime appointment permanent under civil-service rules." They are pretty well satisfied.

This bill provides that the Federal Government, in other words the taxpayers, shall pay for this health program. To me it is high time to let every tub sit on its own bottom. It is no more the business of the taxpayer of this great country of ours to pay for a health program for a certain set of employees than it is for us to pay it privately; the same principle is involved. As I stated a while ago, to me this bill is just a forerunner of State medicine, an attempt to educate the people along the lines of State medicine about which we have heard so much. If the individual who enjoys the remuneration and other benefits of Federal employment is not able to take care of his own physical needs what about the poor fellow who is working for private industry?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to continue for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield for a brief question.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Does the gentleman realize that we are already spending money by the hundreds of thousands of dollars on this thing now in the Federal Government? There are agencies already established doing this very thing.

Mr. RUSSELL. My answer to the gentleman is that a past wrong does not justify a future wrong.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I agree with the gentleman on that, but it seems to be a policy we have already established; that is the difficulty.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is high time to break such policies if they have been established. Does not the gentleman agree?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Shall we just withdraw the whole thing?

Mr. RUSSELL. A man working for the Federal Government, in the employ of his Government, who is enjoying as much or more compensation than he could ever possibly draw in private industry or private enterprise is not entitled to any more consideration at the hands of the

taxpayers than Tom, Dick, or Harry scattered throughout the confines of this great country of ours. The quicker we stop such policies the better off we are going to be. It does not comport, it is not consonant, with the democratic principle that has made America the land of the free and the home of the brave, nor does it further the idea of free and equal rights to all with special privileges to none.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I assure the gentleman from West Virginia I should like to support this measure, but I cannot; I must oppose it.

This bill undoubtedly was written by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. Parran, or it has his approval. Anything that comes from the hand of Dr. Parran should be examined and scrutinized very carefully, because he is reaching out for all the power he can possibly avail himself of to control the practice of medicine and the medical profession. This bill provides very broad powers.

It states at the very beginning:

That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government, the heads of departments and agencies, including Government-owned and controlled corporations are authorized, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health programs which will provide health services for employees under their respective jurisdictions.

I shall not take the time to point out what this could be made to cover. The language in itself indicates what that might be.

On page 2 there appear to be what might be considered limitations to these powers, but upon examination those limitations are not very specific—they are not very clear. For example, it states that the service shall be limited to treatment of minor illnesses. What are minor illnesses? A headache might be a major illness for one person and a minor illness for another. It is difficult to tell in many cases what might be a minor or major illness. It also states that it shall be limited to dental conditions, and again to injuries or illnesses sustained while in the performance of the employee's duty in accordance with the act of September 7, 1916, and so forth. It is difficult to tell what might be included there.

Under this bill a physician could be employed, not only on the premises where these illnesses or accidents take place but he could go into the homes of those people and take care of them. It states, of course, something about referring employees to private physicians and dentists, but does not say when or under what conditions the Government physician shall refer these patients to private doctors.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is shrewdly written and, on the whole, in my opinion, merely represents a further grab of Fed-

eral power and further control over the lives of our people. That is my candid view of this bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am not just certain what the gentleman meant by saying that the bill has been drafted very shrewdly. I can say to him that the bill was not drafted by Mr. Parran, to whom the gentleman referred. The hearings on this measure by a subcommittee of the House District Committee consumed many days. This legislation not only has the approval of the subcommittee but it has the approval of the full committee and there was not a single witness or person representing a group who came before our committee in opposition to the legislation. There was publicity given to the hearings; there was an attempt to publicize the matter so that each and every Member of Congress might know what we were doing. This is not a matter of the past few weeks. It came up in the Seventy-eighth Congress, during which time hearings were held, and it would have been brought here last year had we been able to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I want to be fair about this matter. If the Surgeon General did not write this bill, of course I do not want to accuse him of having done so. Does this bill have the approval of the Surgeon General?

Mr. RANDOLPH. This bill has the approval of the Surgeon General, it also has the approval of the Surgeon General of the Army and has the approval of the American Medical Association and some thirty other witnesses and other organizations that came before us. I want the gentleman to know that the desire of this committee was to do what we thought was best in connection with restrictions upon a Federal health program to be carried forward in the future, because now we have a hodge-podge, we have a haphazard program and we felt restrictions could be placed upon the manner in which those programs were in force so that ultimately dollars and cents would be saved the taxpayers.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. May I say in reply to the gentleman from West Virginia, chairman of the committee, that the very approval of this bill by the Surgeon General is sufficient for my disapproval of it. I have followed the Surgeon General in his movements, and it is my judgment that he has been a most powerful influence in promoting a completely bureaucratic medicine.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, at the time I came to Congress I resigned as chairman of a county chapter of the Red Cross, after having served several years in the Ameri-

can Red Cross. While so engaged I signed a good many cards for training of nurses' aids and had a good deal to do with nurses in first-aid work in industry. Many statements have been made here that in industry the employees pay for all their medical service. That is not true. Many times industry provides nurses right on the job, several nurses in some cases, to help keep the employees in good health.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAVAGE. After I have completed my statement I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. But the gentleman characterized a statement that I made as being false, relative to free service.

Mr. SAVAGE. I will give the gentleman the names of some of the companies so that he can ask them if he wants to whether or not they provide first aid service paid for by the employer.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, and I can give the gentleman the names of a good many more that do not do it.

Mr. SAVAGE. I do not say that all of the employers do. I said in many cases industry itself provides medical service, because they can keep the employees on the job that way and they can keep them well and working.

Mr. RUSSELL. I admit that, but in many instances they do not do it, so the statement the gentleman makes to the effect that the statements made by the gentleman from Ohio and myself are not true, was uncalled for on the gentleman's part.

Mr. SAVAGE. I still say that some industries do provide it. There may be cases where the employees pay for everything they get, but I know that it has been given free in many cases because the companies feel that it is economical to keep those employees well and keep them on the job, and I know it has eliminated a lot of absenteeism. I am surprised to see Members here in Congress, where we have several first-aid rooms and a doctor, get up and oppose that same service for other Government employees who are making considerably less money than a Congressman makes. I think the record of turn-downs of boys unfit for military service in this war shows that this is vitally needed legislation; that there has been too much opposition to medical service; that there has been too much opposition to building up the health of the country. I am heartily in sympathy with this program, and I think it should have been done a long time ago.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat astonished at some of the arguments made about this bill. In the first place, we Members of Congress are enjoying, at the expense of the taxpayers through the medical department located right here at the Capitol, the very thing we propose in this bill. I think it ill behooves us to propose to wipe out this service unless we are going to wipe it out for ourselves. That is pretty plain talking.

Mr. RUSSELL. I agree with the gentleman. Just wipe it out.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The argument is being made here that we are doing something for the employees. That is not the purpose of this bill. I call your attention to the testimony of Victor G. Heiser, representing the National Association of Manufacturers, on this bill. He says this:

In 1940 the National Association of Manufacturers' committee made a survey of 2,064 plants that employed close to 2,000,000 workers in 47 States, to determine the extent, development, and effect of factory health programs. Many interesting facts were elicited. It was found, for instance, that plants that have installed medical services, on the average, have a reduction of 44.9 percent in accident frequencies, 62 percent in labor turn-over, 27 percent in absenteeism, and 29 percent in compensation insurance premiums.

Industrial medicine began in industry as an in-plant emergency relief program and for the diagnosis and treatment of occupational diseases. It was soon apparent that much better results could be obtained by practicing preventive medicine. Apart from humanitarian considerations, industry has found it cheaper to prevent an accident or an illness than to pay for the reparation of it.

I call your attention next to the testimony of the representative of the American Legion on this bill. He said:

It is a self-evident fact that the Federal Government, which is the largest and wealthiest employer in the Nation, should give to its employees the same protection and care along medical lines as that offered by private industry and especially in connection with our veterans.

Then I want to call your attention to one other statement I have here, from a lady representing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which I guess is the largest organization of its kind in the world. She says this:

American industry, admittedly the most forward-looking in the world, has seen fit, during its evolution, to surround its workers with the cushion of medical care. You may be sure that this has not arisen for any reasons of altruism or idealism. It was simply in the interests of efficiency, and efficiency is good business.

In addition to those, we had testimony from the American Medical Association in favor of this bill, we had testimony from a gentleman representing the Eastman Kodak Co., and from several other people in addition to the ones I have quoted, all of whom endorsed the principle involved in this bill because they feel that it will save money to the Government, and so do we who are sponsoring it. It is not done for the purpose of giving something to the Federal employees, it is done for the purpose of saving money to this Government and for coordinating and controlling an activity that is already going on in a haphazard way whenever an agency can sell the idea to a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I wonder if the gentleman thinks his illustrations fairly fit the picture of the Federal employee. The illustrations the gentleman gave and the references he made were to industrial plants, where accidents were less

and naturally the turnover was less, and so forth. We are trying to fit this into office work. I do not believe the gentleman's illustrations are quite analogous to our situation. I think the gentleman is making the picture stronger with his evidence on that premise than would apply to the premise to which we seek to apply it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I was reading to the gentleman the testimony of representatives of hard-headed businessmen. They think so. May I point out to him that the United States Government does have an Employees' Compensation Commission, for which we appropriate millions of dollars every year to pay employees who become sick on account of their work or who have accidents while at work. We do have a law dealing with sick leave which costs a good deal of money each year. The purpose of this program is to reduce those costs and to get more efficient service out of the employees.

Mr. VURSELL. Does the gentleman know what percentage of the sick leave is used up by the Federal employees?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No, sir.

Mr. VURSELL. Do they have 26 days a year or 15?

Mr. RAMSPECK. They have 15 days' sick leave a year. I cannot state how much of it is used on an average.

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman does not know whether it is all taken up generally or not?

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; I do not.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. The gentleman made a statement with reference to unemployment compensation for sick leave.

Mr. RAMSPECK. No; I did not say unemployment compensation. I said compensation where they are injured or ill on account of their work.

Mr. RUSSELL. Where they are injured, that is all right; but if they become ill, they do not get anything.

Mr. RAMSPECK. If it is caused by their work, they do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the gentleman know of one such case? I have tried three cases with them, and in each instance they held it did not occur on the job. That is invariably what they hold—that they are not sick on the job.

Mr. RAMSPECK. In that case, it cannot be proven that the work caused it. But where a person suffers an accident on account of the work, that is covered.

Mr. RUSSELL. With reference to accidents, that is all right.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The question raised by the gentleman from Texas will be taken care of by an amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Minne-

sota [Mr. JUDD]. I talked to him about illnesses that occur on the job, and not off the job. That was the intention of the committee. It is the intention of the committee to confine itself simply to that type of illness. Of course, we will accept the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we must not forget that there will be tens of thousands of returning veterans of World War II who will be given positions in the Federal Government. It is a fact, and I say it simply as a layman, though the doctors know it better than I, that these men will be somewhat of a problem in connection with the emotional disturbance which has taken place during these past few years and months. The type of program which we would carry forward here would make that person a better employee and keep him on the job more days per week and per month and ultimately lessen the cost of the Federal structure by reason of this legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. May I state in answer to the distinguished chairman of the committee that we have already provided by law for medical care for the veteran. He is already entitled to it. We have seen to that, and rightfully so. Therefore, that does not add anything to your bill.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The American Legion thinks otherwise.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 2, in line 4, after the word "treatments" insert the words "on the job."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment to which the gentleman from West Virginia and the chairman of the committee have agreed to accept. It merely makes clear what I know the committee had in mind, which is to provide for medical services to be given to a person injured or ill on the job and not for a doctor to be permitted to go out into the homes and engage in private practice, and so forth.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota is correct, and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] know that was the intention of the committee. We are very happy to accept the amendment.

Mr. JUDD. I should think that would remove a great deal of misapprehension and opposition.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I gladly yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. The addition of the words "on the job" is directly to the point. There is no question about that. I wonder if the gentleman would consider the use of the words "while employed," so that it would read "treatments while employed of minor illnesses," and so forth.

Mr. JUDD. I would rather say "while at work" rather than "while employed," because you are employed although you may not be at work.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is just a little technicality.

Mr. JUDD. The words "while employed" might cover a great many things. What we mean is, while he is at work in the agency or at the place of employment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know what the gentleman has in mind. I think it is a good amendment. I was wondering if the expression "while working" could not be more happily phrased.

Mr. JUDD. I would suggest that the conference committee can work out that phraseology. I want to make it clear exactly what is meant.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that makes it clear. I did not rise to start any unnecessary controversy, but I thought perhaps better language might be used. The other body might look into that.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SAVAGE. For instance, if a worker became ill in the afternoon and was treated by a doctor on the job, and he felt he should go to that man's house in the evening and see how he was getting along, would this prevent his going to that man's house?

Mr. JUDD. Yes. If the illness is that serious, he should call in his own private physician. Is that not the understanding?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. That is our purpose, and we have so stated in the legislation; that the referral of such illnesses should be to private physicians.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think the gentleman's amendment takes out a great deal of the apprehension I had with reference to the bill and makes it a much better bill, and with your amendment in, I will support the bill.

Mr. JUDD. I think this clarifies most of the difficulties we have had.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the committee for just a few minutes to emphasize, and, if possible, to clear up two or three matters. I refer especially to the question raised by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RUSSELL], and call attention to his position with regard to helping Government workers. I agree with the gentleman we have provided a great many emoluments for Government workers. What I want to bring out is that we already have adopted plans of assistance in the health of our workers and we are just trying to coordinate that and get control of it, because at the present time it is pretty much out of control.

One other observation. I do regret that we did not call the physicians and surgeons, who are Members of this House, before our committee. The chairman suggested, of course, that everybody knew about the bill. It has been pending for quite a time, but I am sure it would have been much better if we

had thought about it at the time and had called every one of them before our committee and had given them a chance to express their views and probably help write the bill, because their intention with respect to this question is pretty much the intention of all Members of the House. Their views would have been most helpful.

I do not want to get off on a tangent which in any wise will get socialized medicine into this legislation. The reason I am speaking particularly is that the record will show it is the intention of the committee that this thing shall not in any way have anything to do with socialized medicine. It is not the intention to relate this legislation either directly or indirectly to socialized medicine.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: On page 2, line 5, after the word "and" insert "minor."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, inserting the word "minor" before the words "dental conditions" merely makes sure that you are not going to be dealing with the replacement of bridges, and so forth. I hope the committee may see fit to accept the amendment.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I have no objection to the amendment and I understand the gentleman from Kansas has no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I think there is danger of setting up in the bill another agency within the Government. I believe thoroughly in preventive medicine and in trying to keep people from getting sick; I believe that is essential. I am concerned, however, that we do not branch out from giving a person emergency treatment to giving him permanent care in his home. I think the Appropriations Committee must watch this angle very closely. Preventive medicine and the treatment of an individual while working may be accepted; but it is so easy for these things to expand. Some years ago the Congress set up the Children's Bureau with few and limited duties in respect to protecting the health of children and laying down rules for the employment of children and the collection of vital statistics. The Children's Bureau has grown into a full-fledged health department duplicating a lot of the work that is being done by the United States Public Health Service.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I wish to assure the gentleman once again that it is the desire of the committee to have the help of the acting physicians of this House. I appreciate, as I am sure the other members of the committee appreciate, the assistance they have given us today. I believe we are not in any controversy with them. They have pointed out certain safeguards which we have accepted as amendments, because our intention is their intention.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having resumed the chair, Mr. COFFEE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees pursuant to House Resolution 349, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Ohio) there were—ayes 52, noes 11.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—yeas 181, nays 72, not voting 181, as follows:

[Roll No. 149]

YEAS—181

Allen, Ill.	Eberharter	Johnson, Ind.
Allen, La.	Ellsworth	Johnson,
Anderson, Calif.	Elsaesser	Luther A.
Andrews, Ala.	Engle, Calif.	Johnson,
Angell	Ervln	Lyndon B.
Auchincloss	Fallon	Johnson, Okla.
Barry	Felghan	Judd
Bates, Ky.	Fernandez	Kean
Bennet, N. Y.	Fisher	Kearney
Blemiller	Folger	Kee
Bland	Gallagher	Kefauver
Bonner	Gardner	Kelly, Ill.
Brehm	Gathings	Kerr
Brown, Ga.	Gavin	Kilday
Bryson	Gordon	Kunkel
Buck	Gore	LaFollette
Bunker	Gorski	Lanham
Burch	Gossett	LeCompte
Byrne, N. Y.	Graham	Lesinski
Byrnes, Wis.	Granahan	Link
Camp	Grant, Ala.	Ludlow
Cannon, Fla.	Gregory	Lyle
Carnahan	Gwynne, Iowa	McConnell
Case, N. J.	Hancock	McCormack
Celler	Hare	McDonough
Chelf	Havener	McKenzie
Chenoweth	Hays	Madden
Clark	Healy	Mahon
Clements	Hedrick	Manasco
Coffee	Henry	Mansfield,
Cole, N. Y.	Heseltan	Mont.
Combs	Hess	Mansfield, Tex.
Cooley	Hoch	Martin, Iowa
Cooper	Hoeyen	Michener
Cunningham	Hollfield	Miller, Calif.
D'Alesandro	Holmes, Wash.	Mills
Daughton, Va.	Hook	Monroney
De Lacy	Horan	Morrison
Dolliver	Howell	Murdock
Doughton, N. C.	Huber	O'Neal
Douglas, Calif.	Hull	Outland
Doyle	Izac	Pace
Drewry	Jackson	Patman
Earthman	Johnson, Calif.	Patrick

Patterson	Roe, Md.	Thomas, Tex.
Peterson, Fla.	Rowan	Thomason
Peterson, Ga.	Russell	Tibbott
Phillips	Sabath	Tolan
Pickett	Sasscer	Traynor
Pittenger	Savage	Trimble
Foage	Sikes	Voorhis, Calif.
Price, Fla.	Simpson, Pa.	Vorys, Ohio
Ramspeck	Smith, Maine	Walter
Randolph	Sparkman	Wasielewski
Rankin	Spence	Weaver
Rayfiel	Starkey	West
Rees, Kans.	Stigler	Whittington
Richards	Stockman	Wickersham
Riley	Summers, Tex.	Wood
Rivers	Talbot	Worley
Robertson, Va.	Talle	
Rodgers, Pa.	Thom	

NAYS—72

Adams	Ellis	Mason
Andersen,	Engel, Mich.	Miller, Nebr.
H. Carl	Fellows	Mott
Andresen,	Fenton	Murray, Wis.
August H.	Gearhart	Norrell
Arends	Gillespie	Reece, Tenn.
Arnold	Gillie	Reed, Ill.
Barrett, Wyo.	Grant, Ind.	Reed, N. Y.
Bates, Mass.	Gross	Rizley
Bennett, Mo.	Halleck	Robson, Ky.
Bishop	Hill	Schwabe, Mo.
Boren	Hoffman	Schwabe, Okla.
Bradley, Mich.	Holmes, Mass.	Scrivner
Brown, Ohio	Jenkins	Shafer
Buffett	Jennings	Short
Carlson	Johnson, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Case, S. Dak.	Jones	Springer
Church	Jonkman	Stefan
Clevenger	Kinzer	Sumner, Ill.
Cole, Mo.	Knutson	Towe
Crawford	Landis	Vursell
Curtis	Lemke	Whitten
D'Ewart	Lewis	Winstead
Dondero	McCowan	Wolfenden, Pa.
Dworshak	McMillen, Ill.	

NOT VOTING—181

Abernethy	Gerlach	O'Hara
Andrews, N. Y.	Gibson	O'Konski
Bailey	Gifford	O'Toole
Baldwin, Md.	Gillette	Pfeifer
Baldwin, N. Y.	Goodwin	Philbin
Barden	Granger	Ploeser
Barrett, Pa.	Green	Plumley
Beall	Griffiths	Powell
Beckworth	Gwinn, N. Y.	Price, Ill.
Bell	Hagen	Priest
Bender	Hale	Quinn, N. Y.
Blackney	Hall	Rabaut
Bloom	Edwin Arthur	Rabin
Bolton	Hall	Rains
Boykin	Leonard W.	Ramey
Bradley, Pa.	Hand	Resa
Brooks	Harless, Ariz.	Rich
Brumbaugh	Harness, Ind.	Robertson,
Buckley	Harris	N. Dak.
Bulwinkle	Hart	Robinson, Utah
Burgin	Hartley	Rockwell
Butler	Hébert	Roe, N. Y.
Campbell	Heffernan	Rogers, Fla.
Canfield	Hendricks	Rogers, Mass.
Cannon, Mo.	Herter	Rogers, N. Y.
Chapman	Hinshaw	Rooney
Chiperfield	Hobbs	Ryter
Clason	Hope	Sadowski
Cochran	Jarman	Sharp
Cole, Kans.	Jensen	Sheppard
Colmer	Keefe	Sheridan
Corbett	Kelley, Pa.	Simpson, Ill.
Courtney	Keogh	Slaughter
Cox	Kilburn	Smith, Va.
Cravens	King	Smith, Wis.
Crosser	Kirwan	Snyder
Curley	Kopplemann	Somers, N. Y.
Davis	Lane	Stevenson
Dawson	Larcade	Stewart
Delaney,	Latham	Sullivan
James J.	Lea	Sundstrom
Delaney,	LeFevre	Taber
John J.	Luce	Tarver
Dickstein	Lynch	Taylor
Dingell	McGehee	Thomas, N. J.
Dirksen	McGlinchey	Torrens
Domeneaux	McGregor	Vinson
Douglas, Ill.	McMillan, S. C.	Wadsworth
Durham	Maloney	Welch
Eaton	Marcantonio	Weiss
Elliott	Martin, Mass.	Welch
Elston	May	White
Flannagan	Morrow	Wigglesworth
Flood	Morgan	Wilson
Fogarty	Mundt	Winter
Forand	Murphy	Wolcott
Fuller	Murray, Tenn.	Wolverton, N. J.
Fulton	Ncely	Woodhouse
Gamble	Norton	Woodruff, Mich.
Gary	O'Brien, Ill.	Woodrum, Va.
Geelan	O'Brien, Mich.	Zimmerman

So the bill was passed.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Herter.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Cravens with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Brumbaugh.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Jensen.
Mr. King with Mr. Harness of Indiana.
Mr. Murray of Tennessee with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Resa with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Bloom with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Clason.
Mr. McMillan of South Carolina with Mr. LeFevre.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. McGregor.
Mr. Price of Illinois with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Courtney with Mr. Simpson of Illinois.
Mr. Weiss with Mr. Taber.
Mr. John J. Delaney with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Weichel.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Hope.

Mr. ELLIS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. ANGELL changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS] may extend her remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain letters and telegrams, together with lists regarding the retention of child-welfare centers. This exceeds the limit established by the Joint Committee on Printing, and the estimate of cost is \$156. Notwithstanding the cost, I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a report.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter to Mr. E. H. Thornton, vice chairman and general manager of the Galveston Wharves, Galveston, Tex., together with his reply thereto.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Hammond Times of Hammond, Ind.

Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday the

gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS] may address the House for 12 minutes after the disposition of the legislative program for the day and other special orders.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], may address the House for 30 minutes tomorrow following the other special orders already entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

IS CODE BREAKING STORY A PHONEY?

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, last week we received startling confirmation of the long-suspected fact that President Roosevelt knew in advance that the Japanese were going to attack us. This information was disclosed to have been in the hands of Governor Dewey during his campaign for the Presidency last year.

Governor Dewey did not use this information because Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, urged him in a letter to refrain from doing so on the ground that we had cracked the Japanese ultra code, that it was of the highest importance that the Japanese be kept from realizing this, and that we were still deriving enormous military advantage from possession of the code.

Whether Governor Dewey was motivated in his decision by love of country of so high a degree that he willingly sacrificed the Presidency on the altar of patriotism, as is maintained by Republican Chairman Herbert Brownell, or whether he was influenced by a fear that he would blast his chances for the Presidency in leaving himself open to the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, is immaterial.

The important fact is whether or not the Chief of Staff was playing politics at the behest of the Commander in Chief, while he was ostensibly concerned with the saving of American lives. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that this was not the first time that the breaking of the Jap code had been employed to further White House aims.

In 1942 the New Deal administration sought to indict the Chicago Tribune and two members of its editorial staff for violation of the Espionage Act because of a story in that publication listing the Japanese ships in the Battle of Midway. This story allegedly gave aid and comfort to the enemy, according to the New Dealers, by indirectly revealing the Jap

code had been broken. Actually, the investigation was brought, as was widely recognized at the time, in an attempt to destroy the newspaper which the administration had failed to scare or cajole into surrender of its independence. The amazing vote of the grand jury against indictment was a memorable milestone in the battle for a free press.

Now, if we actually cracked the Japanese code then the Army in the case of Dewey was playing politics in silencing the Governor and the Navy was lending itself in the case of the Tribune to the White House as an instrument of vengeance. It is ridiculous to assume that the Japanese would adhere to one code, or variance of one code, from 1941 to 1945, particularly after the loss of a great sea battle in which the American Fleet apparently was able to foresee and checkmate every offensive move.

It is axiomatic that every nation is aware that other nations are trying to break its codes. Nations assume that such codes are broken regularly. While I do not propose to go into detail, I am told that our State Department codes are changed in almost every pouch. I am told by military men that we had positive knowledge that the Germans broke our code at least three times in the few weeks before the invasion.

The disclosure that we had cracked one code would not make the cracking of the next more difficult, I am told, nor would it bring more frequent changes in codes, because they are shifted with a high degree of frequency. Codes are being perfected in one department of the world's black chambers with as much intensity as another department is engaged in breaking those of other powers.

This would make it evident that the code-breaking story is a phoney and that both the Army and Navy hid behind the alleged code-breaking to undertake reprehensible errands for the White House unless they were hiding super-secret activities in the enemy's military establishment. The only genuine defense the services can have is that the Jap codes were being secured from traitors in the Japanese war offices.

The British Secret Service is the most efficient organization. It is highly possible that the service was able to find a weak link in the Jap war machine, as Britain had been allied with Japan for 20 years. If Jap traitors were the source of code information, which I am beginning to suspect, then there is justification for the secrecy surrounding the source of vital enemy information. If not, then the code story, as we have it today, is made out of whole cloth to cloak reprehensible conduct of the Commander in Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER, pro tempore. Under special order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, information of the most momentous importance has been brought to my attention. My subject is of extreme concern to every man, woman, and child in America, if not the entire world. I therefore ask

my colleagues to set aside all habits of mind, all partisan or sectional interests which do not permit, in the consideration of this subject, the most radical and imaginative thought.

The information given me leads to the inevitable conclusion that the most dangerous spots on the face of the earth are Washington, D. C., New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, and the other large urban centers in this Nation. The conclusion is likewise inevitable that labor and management together must be henceforth considered an important part of our national defense and that within the next decade this Nation must make changes of the most far-reaching consequence in the decentralization both of cities and industries.

I am advised on the most competent authority that our scientists and technicians have now created atomic bombs of such prodigious and multiplied destructive power that the explosion which killed 150,000 humans and obliterated the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was only a small firecracker by comparison. These are in the early stages of development. It is impossible yet to estimate even on the basis of conjecture the ultimate effects of the gigantic blasting force and flaming destruction yet to emerge from the minds and laboratories of science and the mills and machines of manufacture. At this very moment, however, it is now possible to drop or to propel atomic charges into our large cities so as conveniently to kill millions of unsuspecting inhabitants in one operation.

We have seen reports and photographs from both Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We have seen reports from New Mexico. No further evidence should be necessary to shock the minds of men into realization that the diabolical inventions of war, once confined to Sunday newspaper supplements and comic-strip cartoons, are now the grim realities of present-day existence. For the first time in the history of this once-isolated Nation we now live in the shadow of the fear of attack. Other peoples in other lands have tasted this deadly fear in their daily bread—those living on the borders of the turbulent nations of Europe or in the vast areas of the world where civil war and the ways of marauding and aggression had become the pattern of life. To us who have walked upright without fear the realization that our traditional ocean barriers of defense no longer separate us from potential enemies embodies a profound change in the deep rooted habits and convictions which have motivated our individual and national actions.

Americans must now understand that the whole conception of military attack and defense has been completely changed. As the invention of gun powder centuries ago changed the conception of war from one in which physically powerful and armoured men would decide the issues of war in hand to hand struggle to one in which a firearm even in the hands of the weak might overcome the strong, so the atomic bomb changes the conception of war from the maneuvering of huge fleets on the seas and the deployment of large armies in

the field to one of extermination or survival. There is no longer any front line. There is no distinction between combatant and noncombatant. There are no more soldiers and civilians. In the next war there will be only warring peoples. The contest will be between populations.

It is now probable that warfare itself in its tactical sense will be waged by a mere handful of men on each side. The workers of the world will produce rockets and radar and robot air ships. A few highly trained specialists will employ them. They will direct these devices against the urban centers, the industries, the communications and transportation facilities of the enemy. The object will be to paralyze and to obliterate. There will be no chessboard maneuvering of troops, no strong points, no last stands, no skirmishing, no attacks and counter-attacks. There will be no diplomatic formalities, no declarations of war, no speeches, and no negotiations. There will only be sudden, unannounced and devastating attacks—huge rocket-propelled missiles hurtling through the stratosphere at the push of a button.

We have seen rocket bombs explode in the fields and cities of England. We have seen the marvels of electronics, of which radar is only one development. We have seen the destructive power of atomic energy. It takes no prophet to imagine how easy it will be, or let me say, how easy it is now, to send these explosives over oceans and continents and explode them with devastating accuracy on the other side of the world.

The consequences are appalling. In war the city of New York will be uninhabitable—if not destroyed at the very first blow. Even a missile which missed its mark and blew up the Groton Dam or the aqueduct would make necessary the evacuation of New York City within the space of hours—an impossible undertaking. What is true of New York City is also true of every other urban center in the United States. It is true of our railroad centers, our arsenals, our huge plants and factories, which in war provide our strength.

The only present answer to this potential threat lies in the decentralization of these cities, the distribution of our productive facilities over the widest possible areas, and the provision of underground shelter for both populations and industries.

There is as yet no military defense against this type of attack. Only two expedients have been suggested—the landing of specially trained paratroopers to seize the production plants and launching sites of atomic rockets, and the development of radar and electronic devices which will detect and explode these missiles in the stratosphere before they can do their damage. These expedients are still in the realm of experimentation, however, and hold out at the present time perhaps little more than wishful speculation. The development of tangible, practical defense is a scientific problem of the highest order and requires intensive application of all our genius in research and production. It must be the work of many minds—and those our very best.



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the
4 physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal
5 Government, the heads of departments and agencies, includ-
6 ing Government-owned and controlled corporations are
7 authorized, within the limits of appropriations made avail-
8 able therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health
9 programs which will provide health services for employees
10 under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That the
11 health services provided for Federal employees shall be
12 established only upon recommendation of the Civil Service

1 Commission after consultation with the Public Health Service
2 and shall be limited to (1) treatments on the job of minor
3 illnesses and minor dental conditions except in cases of emer-
4 gency or of injury or illness sustained while in the perform-
5 ance of the employee's duty in accordance with the Act of
6 September 7, 1916, entitled "An Act to provide compensa-
7 tion for employees of the United States suffering injuries
8 while in the performance of their duties, and for other pur-
9 poses", as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15) ;
10 (2) preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of
11 employees to private physicians and dentists; and (4)
12 education and preventive programs relating to health, in-
13 cluding the alleviation of health hazards in the working
14 environment: *Provided further*, That the health program
15 now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority
16 and by the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company
17 shall not be affected by the provisions of this Act: *And pro-*
18 *vided further*, That such health programs as are now being
19 conducted for other Federal employees may be continued
20 until June 30, 1946. The Civil Service Commission shall
21 serve as a coordinating agency in the development of such
22 services for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with

- 1 the Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to
- 2 which such services shall be available to employees.

Passed the House of Representatives September 24, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 16, 1945, for actions of Thursday, November 15, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	11,21	Holiday.....	29	Property, surplus.....	8,30
Budgeting.....	4,9	Irrigation.....	6	Reclamation.....	25
Cotton.....	22	Labor, farm.....	13	Reorganization.....	1
Employment.....	2,4,9,23	Legislative program.....	11	Selective service.....	13
Extension work.....	20	Loans.....	7,10,27	Small business.....	4
Farm program.....	5	Minerals.....	3	Trade, foreign.....	18
Fertilizer.....	21	Personnel.....	2,12,16,26	Veterans.....	2,7,8,27
Food production.....	20	Price control.....	14,19,24	Water pollution.....	17
Forestry.....	28				

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate continued debate on reorganization bill and agreed to Byrd amendment to permit effectiveness of any reorganization plan after 60 days unless rejected by concurrent resolution. Senate committee reported Downey pay bill. Sen. Byrd urged 20% reduction in Federal personnel and submitted Economy Committee's civilian-employment report. Rep. Gross criticized Secretary Anderson's "campaign tour" and the New Deal farm program.

SENATE

1. GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1120 (pp. 10866-70, 10877-91). Agreed, 35-24, to Sen. Donnell's (Mo.) amendment regarding Congressional approval of reorganization plans (p. 10882) after agreeing, 37-26, to Sen. Byrd's (Va.) substitute amendment which provides that any reorganization plan shall be effective after 60 days unless rejected by concurrent resolution (p. 10880).
2. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1415, the Federal 20% pay-raise bill (S.Rept. 742) (p. 10859); S. 396, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with regard to the computation of annuity payments to persons who retired before Jan. 24, 1942 (S.Rept. 741) (p. 10860); and with an amendment H.R. 2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (S.Rept. 743) (p. 10860).
Received the report of the Joint (Byrd) Economy Committee on civilian employment in the Executive Branch. Sen. Byrd, Va., stated, "I believe the number of civilian personnel...can be reduced from 3,491,000 to 1,000,000 without impairing any essential function." (pp. 10860-1).
The Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1560, to amend the Service Extension Act so as to extend reemployment benefits to former members of the WAAC's who entered the WAC's (S.Rept. 746) (p. 10860).
3. MINERALS. The Mines and Mining Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 22, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a report upon the minerals situation of the U.S. (S.Rept. 749) (p. 10860).
4. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted his Forbes Magazine article, "One Million New Businesses," which deals with the full-employment situation (p. 10891).

HOUSE

5. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Gross, Pa., criticized Secretary Anderson's "campaign tour" and the New Deal farm program (p. 10898).
6. IRRIGATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1689, authorizing Interior Department to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements located on U. S. public lands in the Anderson Ranch Reservoir site, Boise Reclamation Project, Idaho (H.Rept.1208)(p.10917).
7. VETERANS' FARM LOANS. Rep. Sabath, Ill., criticized administration of the veterans' farm-loan provision of the GI Bill of Rights (p. 10901).
8. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. Rep. Scrivener, Kans., criticized difficulties encountered by veterans in purchasing surplus property, including a veteran's letter on the subject, and urged passage of his bill H.R. 4390, to amend the Surplus Property Act so as to simplify disposal to veterans (pp. 10895-6).
9. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Biemiller, Wis., spoke favoring full-employment legislation and discussed provisions of the bills H.R. 2202 and S. 380 (pp.10902-7).
Received a United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers petition favoring the full-employment bill (p. 10917).
10. FOREIGN LOANS. Rep. Andresen, Minn., criticized proposed loans to England (p. 10893).
Rep. Woodruff, Mich., criticized loans to England and included New York Journal-American articles which discussed means (including those of this Department) by which to favorably publicize such loans (pp. 10898-900).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced that the deficiency-appropriation bill is expected to be reported Mon., Nov. 26 (p. 10901-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. H. R. 4651 (see Digest 199-200) amends the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for annuities for recovered disabled annuitants whose annuities are discontinued subsequent to June 30, 1945, and who fail through no fault of their own to obtain reemployment.
13. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. H. R. 4662 (see Digest 199-200) amends the Selective Training and Service Act to provide for deferment of registrants found to be regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor.
14. PRICE CONTROL. S. J. Res. 118, by Sen. Wherry, Nebr. (for himself and Sen. Stewart, Tenn.), to amend the Emergency Price Control Act with respect to the margin of profit which must be allowed in fixing maximum prices. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author (pp. 10870-7).
16. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 4700, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to provide Federal pensions for all individuals not covered by title II of the Social Security Act, and to repeal title I of said Act. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 10917.)
17. WATER POLLUTION. H. R. 4705, by Rep. Bailey, W. Va., to prevent the contamination of streams and other bodies and sources of water by the escape of sulfur or other polluting water from abandoned coal mines, to prevent entry of such mines by unauthorized persons or livestock, and to aid in preventing or extinguishing mine fires. To Rivers and Harbors Committee. (p. 10917.)



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1945

No. 202

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, October 29, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. W. Emory Hartman, Ph. D., minister of Grace Methodist Church, Harrisburg, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Thou uncreated source of righteousness, truth, and power, let the majesty of Thy presence now humble our hearts and lift up our spirits. Speak Thou this day to the leaders and people of America; that this Nation may become a holy nation, entirely consecrated to Thee.

Direct us, O God, to use wisely our leadership among the nations. May we employ the vast energies of nature and life for the common good and utilize our God-given resources for the enlargement of the common life. Lead us to sacrifice as devotedly in the pursuits of peace as in the efforts of war. Give us compassion for the shelterless, starving, and suffering peoples of all lands and prompt us to share with them our bounties.

Help us to assert fearlessly in the councils of the nations the principles of justice, freedom, and equality. In all our enterprises may we place our reliance upon Thee, the one true God, who alone canst save the people. We pray in the name and spirit of Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, November 14, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate for the next two or three days to attend the American Legion Convention in Chicago as an official delegate from my State department of the Legion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate next Friday and next Monday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had severally agreed to the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1015. An act for the relief of G. H. Moore, of Butler, Taylor County, Ga.; and

H. R. 2545. An act for the relief of Florida Rhone Burch.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 784) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Webb, Sr.

The message further announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 90) for the relief of the estate of George O'Hara, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. STIGLER, and Mr. COLE of Kansas were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 693) for the relief of the Saunders Memorial Hospital, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. COMBS, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 842) for the relief of the Elmira Area Soaring Corp., disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. STIGLER, and Mr. COLE of Kansas were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1890) for the relief of the estate of Peter G. Fabian, deceased; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the

two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. HEDRICK, and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2578) for the relief of Rufus A. Hancock; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. COMBS, and Mr. RAMEY were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 1036. An act to provide for the adjustment of the compensation of certain members or former members of the armed forces of the United States who, before the expiration of their terminal leave, have performed, or shall hereafter perform, civilian services for the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1015. An act for the relief of G. H. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moore; and

H. R. 2545. An act for the relief of the estate of Donald Rhone.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on November 14, 1945, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 940. An act to provide for terms of the District Court of the United States for the District of Nevada; and

S. 1199. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim arising out of the death of L. W. Freeman.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DOWNEY, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1415. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 742).

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 896. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended," approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 41); and

H. R. 2716. A bill to provide for health programs for Government employees; with an amendment (Rept. No. 743).

By Mr. BILEO, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 2938. A bill to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings; with an amendment (Rept. No. 744).

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 1489. A bill to authorize payment for accumulated and accrued annual leave to persons whose civilian appointments were terminated pursuant to section 4 of the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1073); with an amendment (Rept. No. 745); and

S. 1550. A bill to amend the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, to extend reemployment benefits to former members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who entered the Women's Army Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 746).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 1554. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 747).

By Mr. GULFEY, from the Committee on Mines and Mining:

S. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a report upon the minerals situation of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 748).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

H. R. 744. A bill authorizing payments of rewards to postal employees for inventions; without amendment (Rept. No. 749).

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON BILL PROVIDING FOR SALE OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT-OWNED MERCHANT VESSELS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 187, submitted by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] on November 8, 1945, and request unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 187) was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Commerce of the Senate be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 500 additional copies, parts 1 and 2, of the hearing held before said committee during the current session on S. 292 entitled "A bill to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes."

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit a report from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nones-

essential Federal Expenditures concerning civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government in September 1945. In presenting this report I wish to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that there were 22,213 more people on this pay roll in September than there were in May, when the global war effort reached its peak, and the war ended in Europe.

Much of this increase between May and September will be found in the personnel reported for these months by 13 old-line peacetime agencies, including the Bureau of the Budget, Agriculture Department, Commerce Department, Interior Department, Labor Department, Post Office Department, State Department, Treasury Department, Federal Works Agency, General Accounting Office, Panama Canal, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Veterans' Administration.

The civilian personnel total for September was 3,491,000, including 733,792 War Department employees outside the continental United States and 53,277 regular part-time and substitute postal employees whom the Post Office Department previously had not been reporting. This September total of nearly three and a half million, including the new Post Office reports, was within 4 percent, or 158,769, of the all-time civilian pay-roll record in August, when hostilities ceased in the Pacific.

It will be noted from the footnotes in this report that there is a marked tendency at present to transfer personnel from the so-called emergency war agencies to the more secure locations in the permanent departments, establishments, and agencies. The transfer of personnel, of course, accompanies transfer of functions and funds.

As between civilian personnel reports for August and September, substantial increases will be found in the Post Office Department, Labor Department, State Department, and Veterans' Administration. Decreases were notable in the War Department, Navy Department, and Office of Price Administration.

It should be pointed out that approximately one-half of the reduction in the September pay roll is represented by a net decrease of 76,332 nonclassified employees, among whom, undoubtedly, are a great number of Federal industrial workers who, during the war, were employed in shipyards, arsenals, gun factories, and so forth.

In presenting this report for the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonesential Federal Expenditures, the chairman speaks for himself when he submits that the people of the United States have a right to expect the Government to expedite demobilization of the gigantic civilian wartime pay roll which in September 1945, after the war was won in both the European and Pacific theaters, was still three and a half times greater than it was in June of 1939—the last pre-emergency year. I believe the number of civilian personnel now employed by the Federal Government, not only in the United States but scattered all over the world, can be reduced from 3,491,000 to 1,000,000 without impairing any essential function.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Reduction in nonessential Federal expenditures—Civilian employment of the executive branch of the Federal Government, by departments and agencies, for the months of August and September, showing the increases and decreases in number of paid employees

Departments and agencies	1945		Increase (+) or decrease (-)
	August	September	
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Bureau of the Budget.....	587	1 733	+146
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS			
Agriculture Department.....	95,529	91,136	-4,393
Commerce Department.....	34,771	35,089	+318
Interior Department.....	45,055	44,524	-531
Justice Department.....	26,839	26,243	-596
Labor Department.....	6,346	36,629	+30,283
Navy Department.....	721,342	649,425	-71,917
Post Office Department.....	387,262	441,257	+53,995
State Department.....	11,188	15,352	+4,164
Treasury Department.....	95,808	93,636	-2,172
War Department.....	1,077,179	975,317	-101,862
NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES			
Committee on Fair Employment Practice.....	65	60	-5
Foreign Economic Administration.....	6,371	6,131	-240
National War Labor Board.....	3,844	0	-3,844
Office of Alien Property Custodian.....	729	651	-78
Office of Censorship.....	4,700	295	-4,405
Office of Defense Transportation.....	2,828	1,419	-1,409
Office of Economic Stabilization.....	19	0	-19
Office of Inter-American Affairs.....	1,249	766	-589
Office of Price Administration.....	61,985	45,492	-16,493
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....	1,310	1,157	-153
Office of Strategic Services.....	2,163	2,008	-155
Office of War Information.....	7,989	230	-7,759
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.....	458	583	+125
Petroleum Administration for War.....	970	839	-131
Selective Service System.....	18,573	17,662	-911
Smaller War Plants Corporation.....	1,874	1,656	-218
War Manpower Commission.....	27,839	0	-27,839
War Production Board.....	11,311	8,625	-2,686
War Shipping Administration.....	5,556	5,361	-195
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	1	1	0
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	349	371	+22
Civil Service Commission.....	6,863	6,734	-129
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	517	520	+3
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	68	67	-1
Federal Communications Commission.....	1,608	1,519	-89
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	1,215	916	-299
Federal Power Commission.....	655	674	+19
Federal Security Agency.....	30,368	30,701	+333
Federal Trade Commission.....	448	441	-7
Federal Works Agency.....	20,532	20,628	+96
General Accounting Office.....	14,139	13,783	-356
Government Printing Office.....	6,943	6,944	+1
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	2,013	1,999	-14
Maritime Commission.....	10,280	9,608	-672
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	6,746	6,613	-133
National Archives.....	342	350	+8
National Capital Housing Authority.....	223	218	-5
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	17	17	0

Footnotes at end of table.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

NOVEMBER 15 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HICKENLOOPER, from the Committee on Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2716]

The Committee on Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The purpose of the bill is to provide for promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government. To carry out these purposes the heads of departments and agencies would be authorized, within the limits of appropriations made by the Congress, to establish health programs for their employees. Services provided under such programs would be limited to treatments of minor illnesses and dental conditions and emergency cases of injury or illness sustained by an employee in the performance of his duty; preemployment and other examinations; referral of employees to private physicians and dentists; and education and preventive programs relating to health.

The Civil Service Commission is designated as the coordinating agency in the development of such services, and programs could be established only upon recommendation of the Commission after consultation with the Public Health Service.

The amendment recommended by the committee would prohibit the establishment of health programs under the act in localities in which the number of persons employed is not sufficient to warrant the furnishing of such services.

During the Seventy-eighth Congress hearings were held by the House Committee on the Civil Service on H. R. 4909, a bill which was substantially identical with H. R. 2716, at which representatives of various governmental agencies, business concerns which operate industrial health programs, Government employee unions, the American Legion, and the American Medical Association, appeared

and testified in support of the bill. The report of the House committee on H. R. 2716, which explains the bill in further detail, is as follows:

The Committee on the Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that it do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill is to give legislative sanction to the establishment of employee health programs in agencies of the Federal Government—programs of the type which have long been operating successfully in private industry. The bill does not itself establish a health program in any agency, nor does it interfere with any program already sanctioned by legislation. Its sole intent is to authorize the heads of Federal agencies to establish, by contract or otherwise, health programs for their employees. The scope of any program which a Federal agency might establish under such authority would be limited by the funds specifically granted for the purpose each year by the Congress.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF H. R. 2716

This measure embodies recommendations submitted by the United States Civil Service Commission to the Congress in February 1944. The Commission made the recommendations after consultation with the Public Health Service, the Bureau of the Budget, the Council of Personnel Administration, and other interested agencies.

H. R. 2716 supersedes the following bills: H. R. 4909, introduced in the Seventy-eighth Congress; H. R. 5257 (H. R. 4909, with an amendment); H. R. 284, introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

On August 21 and 22, 1944, a subcommittee of the House Committee on the Civil Service held hearings on H. R. 4909. On September 1, 1944, the House Committee on the Civil Service reported favorably on the bill, amending it by adding a proviso stating that the bill should not be applicable to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The amended bill became H. R. 5257. The legislation was reintroduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress as H. R. 284; in that bill the proviso relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority was deleted. In H. R. 2716, the present bill, a proviso relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority is restored; the proviso states that "the health program now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority shall not be affected by the provisions of this act."

The language of the present bill is substantially the same as that of H. R. 4909—the original bill upon which hearings were held in August 1944.

In the hearings, testimony was presented by the heads of various Federal agencies, by the representatives of a number of business concerns which operate comprehensive industrial health programs, by representatives of the major Government employee unions, and by representatives of the American Legion and the American Medical Association. All witnesses testified in support of the measure.

The hearings showed conclusively that the Government, as an employer, has not kept pace with private employers in the matter of providing adequate employee health programs, and that this bill, which would be the first step in the Government's attempt to catch up with the procession, has the support of the administrators of the executive agencies, of Government employees, of veterans' organizations, and of the medical profession.

NEED FOR HEALTH LEGISLATION

Private industry has found that health and medical programs pay dividends in the form of increased efficiency and productivity. Such programs would have the same results in the Government service.

The Federal Government should take the lead in providing returning disabled servicemen with opportunities for employment. Without an adequate health program, the Government cannot do full justice to veterans who are being re-employed, or to veterans who are being appointed to Government positions for the first time. With adequate health programs, qualified medical personnel would be available in the agencies to advise operating officials as to positions in which persons with certain disabilities or handicaps would be able to render efficient service.

In order to have adequate health programs in the various Federal agencies, we must have legislation. Although first-aid rooms, under the supervision of graduate nurses, are maintained in many agencies, and have contributed in some degree to increased efficiency in the Government service, they do not fully meet the needs of Government employees. The services which they render do not approach, in scope, the services available to employees of the many progressive business concerns which maintain industrial health programs. H. R. 2716 would provide a means of bringing the Government up to date in this respect, and the way would be opened for establishing medical programs of the type commonly found in industry. The specific services which such programs would provide are described later in this report.

At present, only a few Federal agencies operate health programs of the type which private industry has found profitable. These few agencies are able to operate such programs because they have received authority to do so in special legislation. This bill would enable agencies which do not have health services, and can show that they need them, to establish health units and to operate them within the limits of whatever appropriations Congress specifically allows each agency for the purpose.

In 1938, the Department of Agriculture asked the Comptroller General to give his opinion as to whether the Department could appoint a medical officer to be in charge of a health unit in the Office of Personnel, with the function of planning and carrying out programs of health education, conducting health services, supervising the emergency rooms of the Department, and supervising health and medical activities throughout the Department. The Comptroller General replied in part as follows:

"* * * in the absence of express statutory authorization, appropriations of the Department of Agriculture are not available to pay compensation of a department medical officer."

This experience shows why a legislative declaration of policy as regards health and medical programs in Federal agencies is being sought. Without such a declaration, progress cannot be made.

The long-standing need for health programs in the Government service has been brought into sharp focus by the Government's wartime employment problems.

The Government, like other employers, has had to cope with a manpower shortage. Turn-over and absenteeism materially aggravate that shortage. Illness is one of the chief causes of turn-over and absenteeism. Even when it does not result in turn-over or in absenteeism, illness is often a drag on employees' efficiency and productivity.

When employees are unable to work at top efficiency, or are absent because of illness, additional persons must be hired. This is just as true in Government as it is in private industry.

No employer, particularly in these days of manpower shortage, should be in a position where he is hiring additional employees simply because he refuses to put a health program into effect.

Certainly the Government, which should take the lead in all phases of personnel administration, should not be in that position.

Yet it is a fact that no Government-wide legal authority exists for furnishing Federal employees with health services of the type which the Government has urged private employers to furnish their employees.

In the hearings which the subcommittee of the House Committee on the Civil Service conducted on this legislation, the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, who is also Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said:

"The Public Health Service, through our Industrial Hygiene Division, has long been a pioneer in industrial health protection. During these war years its co-operation with business concerns has been stepped up as manpower needs, on the one hand, and added health hazards, on the other, have focused more and more attention on this problem.

"The Federal Government has gone further. It has taken the lead in recommending to war plants that they adopt thorough-going industrial health programs as an essential to forestalling absenteeism and getting on with their war jobs at top efficiency. This recommendation carries the joint approval of the Army and Navy, the War Production Board, the Lend-Lease Administration, and the Maritime Commission, as well as the Federal Security Agency and the War Manpower Commission.

"* * * Business has proved its practical interest in industrial hygiene by welcoming—and indeed soliciting—the guidance and aid of the United States Public Health Service.

"* * * The Government is the largest single employer in the country. The Government—and the individual men and women workers who make it up—have a war job, and a postwar job, second to none.

"And yet we have only the rudiments of a health service—in many Federal agencies it amounts to no more than a first-aid room at most. We fail to live up to our own recommendations. We do not practice what we preach."

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service said:

"I must say that it has been embarrassing to our representatives on many occasions when recommendations are made to industrial concerns for the establishment of employee health services for the general manager to point out that the Federal Government, although the largest employer in the country, is not providing a similar service for its employees."

To the extent to which they can be put into early operation, the proposals in this bill would, if enacted into law, have an immediate effect on the efficiency and productivity of Federal employees engaged in war work. But the committee does not regard this bill solely as a wartime proposal. It is a long-range proposal. The committee believes that the Congress should look ahead to the operation of comprehensive health and medical programs in the Government service after the war.

ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH PROGRAMS

With this bill enacted into law, an agency of the Government that wished to install a health program would be required, first of all, to clear its plans through the Civil Service Commission. If the Civil Service Commission recommended establishment of a health program in the agency, the next step would be for the agency to ask the Congress for funds for the purpose. Within the limits of the funds allowed by the Congress, the agency would then employ doctors, nurses, and other personnel necessary for carrying out the program. Each year the agency would request from the Congress the funds necessary for continuing the program.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

The job of actually operating the health programs would be the responsibility of the individual agencies. In each agency or bureau in which a health program is authorized there would be a health unit, the function of which would be to stimulate health consciousness on the part of employees, to install a positive program to safeguard employees' health, and to aid in the placement and adjustment of disabled veterans.

The health program, which would be a part of the agency's personnel program, would be headed by a physician who should be highly qualified in the field of industrial medicine. The program should be placed administratively as high in the organization as feasible. This would enable the physician in charge to have access to top management and would insure close cooperation with the other personnel activities of the agency. Health activities need to be coordinated with each other and with the other phases of personnel work, such as selection, testing, placement, and training.

In some agencies the facts would not warrant setting up a health unit, and the bill contains a provision which allows such agencies to enter into contracts for health and medical services. In such instances, the agency would be authorized to contract for the rendering of health service by a medical association, by private physicians, or by a nearby private industry that has an industrial health set-up.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The function of the Civil Service Commission would be (1) to review the health programs proposed by the agencies, (2) to assist agencies in the development of their health programs, and (3) to set up standards.

In any agency, a health program would be established only upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, which would first consult with the Public Health Service. The bill recognizes that some of the larger departments occupying buildings of their own should establish their own health services. Others might contract for health service. In other cases, two or more agencies occupying the same building, or buildings grouped in one location, would economize both in space and personnel by establishing joint health services and facilities.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The responsibility for coordinating health services for all Federal employees would be centered in one agency—the United States Civil Service Commission—but it is to work in close cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, which will furnish technical and professional counseling and assistance. The Public Health Service has rendered outstanding service to private industry in the whole field of industrial hygiene, and is anxious to render comparable service to the agencies of the Federal Government.

The experience of the Public Health Service in industrial-hygiene activities makes it the logical agency to furnish health services to agencies which do not install health units of their own. In cities where the Public Health Service maintains hospitals or out-patient offices, a physician serving the Public Health Service on a part-time basis could be made available to look after the health of Federal employees in that particular city, if the situation did not warrant setting up a health unit within an agency.

NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS, NURSES, AND OTHER PERSONNEL NECESSARY

It is estimated that there should be at least 1 medical officer per 4,000 to 6,000 employees, the exact ratio depending upon such factors as distribution of employees, number of shifts worked, extent of industrial hazards, employee turn-over, etc. Nurses required should be on the basis of 1 per 1,000 employees.

The number of stenographic, clerical, and other types of supporting personnel would depend upon case load, number of rooms, distribution of employees, etc., but in any event should be large enough to avoid the necessity of doctors and nurses performing routine clerical and other nonmedical duties.

COST

Each agency would be required to work out a statement of its needs and the cost of handling those needs, and submit the statement to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, following review by the Bureau of the Budget.

In the Washington metropolitan area, 127 first-aid rooms are available for the use of employees in 44 agencies. Most of them are under the direction of the United States Public Health Service, although some of the larger agencies employ additional personnel. With only a few exceptions, it has not been possible to employ physicians to direct the work of these first-aid rooms and to conduct a well-rounded industrial health program.

In the War Production Board, 2 doctors, 17 nurses, and 3 clerks are engaged in this work, and the annual cost of operating the service is approximately \$48,000. This health unit serves 18,350 employees at an average cost per employee of \$2.62 a year.

In the Department of Commerce, a first-aid program, costing approximately \$24,000, serves 11,300 employees at an average cost per employee of \$2.14 a year.

In the Treasury Department, where a somewhat more complete health program is afforded, 3 doctors, 33 nurses, 2 clerks, and 3 matrons are employed. The annual cost of operation is \$103,000, which represents an average cost per employee of \$3.28 for the 31,500 employees served.

A small agency of 525 employees is served by an emergency room staffed only by a nurse. The annual cost per employee is \$4.67.

The health program of the War Department serves approximately 50,000 employees at a total cost of \$142,500, or \$2.85 per employee per year.

So far as treatment is concerned, the cost to the Government would be confined to minor illnesses and dental conditions, and to the initial treatment of emergency conditions. Following that, there would be referral to private physicians, who would charge the Government employee just as they would charge any other patient. That cost would be borne by the employees—not by the Government.

In the opinion of the committee, the initial step in establishing the program would be a gradual expansion of limited first-aid facilities now available to many Government employees. The expansion would depend on demonstrated need for health service, upon the interest shown by officials and employees, and upon availability of qualified professional personnel. At this time, the program will obviously be limited by the unavailability of physicians and nurses. The program would have to demonstrate its value from year to year as the requests of the agencies for funds were presented to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress.

HEALTH SERVICES WHICH WOULD BE PROVIDED

Under the bill, the services which health and medical programs would provide are limited to the following:

(1) *Treatment of minor illnesses and dental conditions*

Minor illnesses and dental conditions are defined as disorders which temporarily interfere with an employee's comfort or with his ability to complete the working day or shift—for example, colds, headaches, and stomach upsets. Treatment of such disorders would be provided on the spot. Following emergency treatment, serious cases would be referred to private physicians or dentists. Special treatment would be given by the Government physician only upon the written request of the employee's private physician.

(2) *Treatment of minor noncompensable injuries and diseases, with the objective of keeping employees at work.*

(3) *Health examinations.*

The purpose of health examinations is to aid in the judicious placement of workers in jobs which they can perform efficiently without being a hazard to themselves or to others. Such examinations have particular applicability to the judicious placement of disabled veterans.

More specifically, health examinations would be designed to (a) facilitate the placement and advancement of the worker, (b) inform the worker as to his physical condition so as to assist him in maintaining and improving his health, (c) to safeguard the health and safety of others, and (d) reveal, wherever they may exist, unhealthful environmental conditions.

The original examination would supplement the preplacement examinations which for years have been required of persons placed by the Civil Service Commission. At present, preplacement examinations are usually given by the applicants' private physicians.

In addition, the following types of health examinations would be given:

(a) Examinations at the time of assignment to new duties. A person may be examined for a particular job today and be found physically suitable for it, but if he is later assigned to new duties it may be desirable to examine him again. In this way, it can be determined whether the physical demands of the new duties are in keeping with the employee's physical capacity. Such examinations are especially important to the efficient performance of workers with physical handicaps, and will provide the only means of making sure that disabled veterans are being employed in jobs for which they are physically suited.

(b) Periodic health examinations, with the objective of correcting diseases and defects when they are in their early stages.

(c) Examinations after illness, with the objective of seeing whether or not the employee should return to work at the particular time that he presents himself for duty, and of seeing whether or not he is able to perform his regular duties without impairing his own health or, in case of communicable disease, the health of his fellow workers.

(d) Examinations to determine fitness for continuing assignments, and to determine the necessity of proposed disability retirement. With such examinations, it would be possible to keep workers on the job over a longer period of time. It would be possible to assign employees to positions which would be commensurate with their physical capacity, and so prevent their early retirement.

(4) *Referral of employees to private physicians and dentists.*

After evaluation of an employee's symptoms, he would, where necessary, be referred to the private physician or dentist of his own choice.

(5) *Educational and preventive programs relating to health, including the alleviation of health hazards in the working environment*

Such programs would include the following elements:

(a) Promotion of environmental hygiene. Attention would be given to such matters as—

Lighting, ventilation, water supply, proper distribution of food, proper disposal of garbage, and insect and rodent control.

Fatigue-prevention measures, such as noise reduction and suggestions as to proper posture.

Elimination or control of occupational hazards—for example, gas and dust.

(b) Control of communicable diseases.

(c) Mental hygiene. Cases of workers who show indications of emotional disturbances would be referred to the physician in charge of the health unit.

(d) Health education. Employees would be given information on such subjects as nutrition, health hazards, physical fitness, communicable diseases, and first aid.

(e) Health records would be maintained. These should be confidential and should be kept in the agency's health unit.

BENEFITS AND SAVINGS

In the opinion of the committee, the three most important achievements which can be expected to result from enactment of this bill are the following:

(1) It will be possible to handle intelligently the problem of placing disabled veterans in positions in the Federal civil service.

(2) Turn-over in Federal positions will be reduced.

(3) Absenteeism due to illness will be reduced.

(1) PLACEMENT OF DISABLED VETERANS

Under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, disabled veterans received preference in civil-service examinations. Ten points are added to their ratings in examinations. Furthermore, when appointing officers in the various Federal agencies wish to fill vacancies, and receive lists of eligibles from the Civil Service Commission, they are required to give preferential consideration to the disabled veterans whose names appear thereon.

But if the Government is to do a complete job of providing disabled veterans with opportunities for employment, it is necessary to do more than to insure that they receive preference in examinations and in consideration for appointment.

We need competent medical personnel in the various agencies to see to it that disabled veterans are properly placed—both originally and on a continuing basis.

Thus there is a close connection between this bill and the provisions of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 which pertain to disabled veterans.

After a veteran has been initially placed, he, like other employees, looks forward to the opportunity of advancement in the service. If he is going to advance, it is going to be necessary for the various appointing officers to receive intelligent professional advice as to the types of positions in which persons with certain physical disabilities can perform efficient work. If this advice is to be given when it is needed, adequate health and medical services in the agencies are necessary.

(2) REDUCTION IN TURN-OVER

Federal employees resigning from the service frequently state that their reason for leaving is poor health. This reason is given more often than any other single reason. During a 1-year period (October 1942 through September 1943), 12 percent of the employees leaving positions in the departmental service (Washington, D. C.) gave poor health as their reason for so doing.

The committee believes that the services rendered by adequate health programs would enable many employees to stay on the job who otherwise would leave the service because of poor health.

Reduction in turn-over would mean that fewer workers would have to be recruited. Administrative costs and recruiting costs would be reduced.

(3) REDUCTION IN ABSENTEEISM

Health programs would cut down absenteeism due to illness, and would make it possible for work to be carried on, in some instances, with fewer employees.

In 1942, 35 agencies reported to the Civil Service Commission on the amount of sick leave taken by employees. The reports showed that, on an average, the sick leave taken by Federal employees amounts to 7 days per year per person. In February 1945, Federal employees in the continental United States totaled approximately 2,900,000. If the average of 7 days of sick leave per year were reduced to 6 days, a saving of more than 5,500,000 man-days per year would result. This would be the equivalent of about 20,000 full-time workers. If the time lost were reduced to 5 days per year, a saving of 8,400,000 man-days per year—the equivalent of 30,000 full-time workers—would result.

NO COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE PHYSICIANS

The committee wishes to make perfectly clear that the program proposed in this bill is not one which would put the Government into competition with private physicians. It is not a program of socialized medicine. It would be an industrial health program similar to those which are common in private industry. Actually, it would result in the referral of new patients to private physicians.

The Government physician would be able to give the private physician background information regarding an employee's working environment and an account of the first findings pertaining to his illness.

The program would aid the private physician in maintaining contact with patients needing regular treatment and observation. Treatment by the Government physician would be limited to cases of minor or emergency illness. Any treatment beyond that would be rendered by the Government physician only at the specific request of the private physician.

One of the persons who testified at the hearings on this legislation was Dr. Carl Peterson, secretary, council of industrial health, American Medical Association. After Dr. Peterson had outlined the views of the council as to how industrial health services should be conducted, he was asked whether he and the American Medical Association unqualifiedly supported the bill under consideration. His answer was "Yes."

SUMMARY

H. R. 2716 proposes the establishment in agencies of the Federal Government of health services which would be comparable with those which have been in effect in private industry for many years. Such services, in the opinion of the committee, would result in increased efficiency and productivity; would reduce turnover and absenteeism, thereby reducing administrative and recruiting costs and making it possible, in some instances, of getting work done with fewer employees; and would aid in the placement and adjustment of disabled war veterans.

During your committee's consideration of H. R. 2716, questions arose concerning the administration of the provisions of the bill permitting referral of employees to private physicians and dentists. In response to the committee's request, Arthur S. Flemming, Commissioner, United States Civil Service Commission, supplied the committee with information concerning the kind of regulations which would be promulgated by the Commission with respect to this matter. Mr. Flemming's letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1945.

HON. SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DOWNEY: In connection with the hearings which were held a few days ago before your committee on H. R. 2716, I was requested to submit to the committee a draft of the kind of regulations which we would issue if the bill should be passed in connection with the referral of employees to private physicians and dentists, as provided for on page 2, line 11, of the bill.

Our regulations on this particular matter would cover the following points:

(1) In all circumstances, employees of the Federal Government covered by the legislation shall have free choice of physicians and dentists.

(2) Except as provided for in item 4 below, Federal medical officers of department or agency health programs shall not on their own initiative refer an employee to any specific physician or dentist.

(3) If the Federal medical officer is requested by an employee to recommend a physician or dentist, the medical officer shall be authorized to furnish the employee a listing of qualified physicians and dentists in the community.

(4) In an emergency, the Federal medical officer may, if requested to do so by the employee, refer the employee to one or more qualified physicians or dentists.

Very sincerely and cordially yours,

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Commissioner.*

Calendar No. 751

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

[Report No. 743]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

NOVEMBER 15 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported by Mr. HICKENLOOPER, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the
4 physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal
5 Government, the heads of departments and agencies, includ-
6 ing Government-owned and controlled corporations are
7 authorized, within the limits of appropriations made avail-
8 able therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health
9 programs which will provide health services for employees
10 under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That the
11 health services provided for Federal employees shall be

1 established only upon recommendation of the Civil Service
2 Commission after consultation with the Public Health Serv-
3 ice, *shall be established only in localities where there are a*
4 *sufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the pro-*
5 *vision of such services,* and shall be limited to (1) treat-
6 ments on the job of minor illnesses and minor dental
7 conditions except in cases of emergency or of injury or
8 illness sustained while in the performance of the employee's
9 duty in accordance with the Act of September 7, 1916,
10 entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees
11 of the United States suffering injuries while in the per-
12 formance of their duties, and for other purposes", as amended
13 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15) ; (2) preemploy-
14 ment and other examinations; (3) referral of employees
15 to private physicians and dentists; and (4) education and
16 preventive programs relating to health, including the alle-
17 viation of health hazards in the working environment:
18 *Provided further,* That the health program now being con-
19 ducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the
20 Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company shall not
21 be affected by the provisions of this Act: *And provided*
22 *further,* That such health programs as are now being con-
23 ducted for other Federal employees may be continued until
24 June 30, 1946. The Civil Service Commission shall serve
25 as a coordinating agency in the development of such services

- 1 for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with the
- 2 Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to which
- 3 such services shall be available to employees.

Passed the House of Representatives September 24, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

[Report No. 743]

AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service

NOVEMBER 15 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported with an amendment

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 207

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued November 26, 1945, for actions of Friday, November 23, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	23,34	Forestry.....	7,35	Price control.....	16,19,38
Administrative law.....	10	Grains.....	14	Property, surplus.....	18,41
Animal industry.....	2,15	Health.....	43	Rationing.....	3,25
Appropriations.....	24,32,43,47	Housing.....	48,51	Reclamation.....	36
Bankruptcy.....	8,45	Income, farm.....	46	Regional authority.....	4,50
Budgeting.....	30,32	Inflation.....	16	Research.....	15,42
Corporations.....	1	Lands.....	6,35	Rural rehabilitation.....	5
Dairy industry.....	3,25	Legislative program.....	32	Statistics.....	29,40
Education.....	43	Livestock and meat.....	3,25	Sugar.....	14
Employment.....	30,32	Loans, farm.....	17,31,48	Territories.....	12
Expenditures.....	16,49	Minerals.....	7,11	Transportation.....	33
Exports.....	13,29	Nomination.....	13	Veterans.....	17,31,41,48,51
Fats and oils.....	3,25	Personnel.....	9,27,43,44	Wages.....	16
Flood control.....	21	Post-war planning.....	50	War powers.....	28,39
Foreign affairs.....	29,47	Poultry.....	26	Water utilization.....	20,22,36

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Government-corporations bill. Senate committee reported bill transferring Interior's fur-animal activities to this Department. Senate committee reported rationing-termination resolution. House conferees appointed on appropriation-rescission bill. Secretary Anderson's rationing-termination announcement inserted. Department's poultry-subsidizing plan criticized.

NOTE: We understand that the House hearings on the 1947 agricultural appropriation bill have tentatively been scheduled to begin Jan. 14.

SENATE

1. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS. Passed without amendment H.R. 3660, to provide for financial control of Government corporations (pp. 11093, 11111). (For provisions see Digest 135.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. ANIMAL INDUSTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 566, to provide for the transfer of Interior's fur-animal activities to this Department (S.Rept. 783)(p. 11071).
3. RATIONING; DAIRY AND MEAT INDUSTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 185, to express the sense of the Senate that this Department should order OPA to cease rationing of butter, oleomargarine, fats and oils, and meat as soon as practicable, but in no case later than Dec. 1, 1945 (pp. 11071-2).
4. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received a Omaha River Development Association resolution opposing S. 555, the MVA bill, and urging appropriations for the present development program of the Missouri River Basin (p. 11071).
5. RURAL REHABILITATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 704, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (S. Rept. 784)(p. 11071).
6. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1471, to transfer certain lands in Limestone County to Tex. (S.Rept. 785)(p. 11071).

7. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H.R. 608, to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of R.S. 2319-37, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the U.S. (p. 11110). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. BANKRUPTCY. Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 343, to amend the Bankruptcy Act so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of U.S. Commissioner and referee in bankruptcy (S.Rept. 787)(p. 11071); S. 345, relating to the method of payment of the compensation of U.S. commissioners (S. Rept. 789)(p. 11071); S. 346, to amend the act of May 28, 1896, prescribing fees of U.S. commissioners (S.Rept. 790)(p. 11071); and H.R. 2465, to amend the act of May 28, 1896, so as to provide that nothing therein shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a U.S. commissioner (S.Rept. 791)(p. 11071).
9. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H.R. 1512, to amend the Pay Readjustment Act so as to provide for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay (p. 11094). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed with amendment S. 896, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide that annuities of persons who retired before Jan. 24, 1942, shall be recomputed and paid in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 4 of the act of Jan. 24, 1942 (p. 11109).
Passed with amendment S. 1560, to extend reemployment benefits to former members of the WAAO's who entered the WAO's (p. 11106).
Discussed and passed over S. 1415, to provide for increasing Federal-pay rates (pp. 11107-8).
Discussed and passed over H.R. 2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (pp. 11108-9).
10. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. At the request of Sen. Donnell, Mo., passed over S. 7, to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure (pp. 11109-10). (For provisions see Digest 20b.)
11. MINERALS. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 22, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a report upon the minerals situation of the U.S. (p. 11109).
Discussed and at the request of Sen. McCarran, Nev., passed over S. 1483, providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the U.S., including Alaska (p. 11110).
12. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. At the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, passed over S. 1610, to provide for rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands (p. 11110).
13. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of William McChesney Martin, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank (pp. 11112-3).
14. SUGAR; GRAINS. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Kans. Federation of Women's Clubs resolution protesting the use of sugar and grains in the manufacture of liquor (p. 11071).
15. ANIMAL DISEASES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an American Veterinary Medical Association resolution urging legislation to strengthen safeguards against the importation of diseased livestock (p. 11071).
16. INFLATION; PRICES; WAGES. Sen. Taft, Ohio, criticized the wage-price policy, Government expenditures, OPA price policies, and living standards with respect to possible inflation (pp. 11082-7). (See also item 38).

for earned annual leave which had accrued to female dietitians and physical-therapy aides employed as civilians by the War Department prior to March 31, 1933.

Mr. CORDON. I note that that is the explanation to be found in the report. The bill refers to dietitians and physical-therapy aides, and I am merely inquiring whether or not the transfer was effected by section 4 of the act of December 22, 1942. I assume that it was.

Mr. HILL. It is my understanding that the transfer was effected under this act of December 22, 1942, and by an omission or oversight no provision was carried in the act so as to protect the annual leave which these persons who were transferred already had to their credit. That is the purpose of the bill, merely to correct an omission in the act of December 22, 1942.

Mr. CORDON. I made the inquiry because the class of people affected is to be limited to those who were discharged pursuant to the act to which reference has been made.

Mr. HILL. Yes. Those civilian employees were transferred to the military, and under the act transferring them an omission occurred, and no provision was made to take care of their annual leave rights. The purpose of this bill is to correct that condition.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1489) to authorize payment for accumulated and accrued annual leave to persons whose civilian appointments were terminated pursuant to section 4 of the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1073), was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person whose appointment as a civilian employee was terminated pursuant to section 4 of the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1073), shall be entitled to receive compensation, based upon her rate of pay as such civilian employee at the time of such termination of service, for the period of any accumulated and accrued annual leave to which she was entitled at the time of such termination of appointment to be computed over the period immediately following separation from civilian service, except that this act shall be deemed to authorize payment of any person for any such accumulated and accrued annual leave which was credited to her upon her subsequent employment by any department or agency of the Government.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize payment for accumulated and accrued annual leave to female dietitians and physical-therapy aides whose civilian appointments were terminated pursuant to section 4 of the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1073)."

PAY INCREASES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1415) to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I ask that Calendar No. 749, Senate bill 1415, go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I announced that as early next week as I can do so, it is my intention to ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of this bill. I hope that the Members of the Senate will be present so that it may be disposed of.

Information has been very generally disseminated among many Senators, who have repeated it to me, to the effect that Federal employees have already had a 45-percent increase in their compensation. The facts are these: There was no increase in the basic compensation of the administrative Federal workers from 1929 to 1945. The Federal workers were the last Federal employees, as a group, to receive any increase. Long after farm prices, corporation employee salaries, and wages of employees in many industries, had been increased, the Federal employee received no increase. As a matter of fact, the Federal employee lagged 2 or 3 years behind all of the other great groups of employees.

It is true that soon after Pearl Harbor the Federal workers who had been working a 39-hour week were placed on a 44-hour or a 48-hour week and received straight time without any premium for overtime. That increased amount of work was virtually the only thing which saved many of them from destitution and insolvency.

Last spring Congress increased the basic compensation of these workers in the administrative branches by less than 16 percent. At the same time we gave to them the overtime premium. So for 2 or 3 months our Federal workers were in a fortunate position, but now practically all overtime has been eliminated. Only in the veterans bureaus and in some of the minor categories are employees receiving any overtime. Consequently, the Federal worker is now left with a basic increase of 15.9 percent, or less than 16 percent.

It is true that Senators who oppose this bill will say that instead of the increase being 16 percent it has been 21½ percent. That is true. The average increase in the annual compensation of the administrative worker, instead of being 16 percent, has been 21 percent. That arises from three factors. First, there were brought into the Government service during the war period a large number of important officials in all categories. That situation did not help the ordinary employee. In addition to that, during the expansion, employment agency heads were, in some cases, compelled to upgrade workers; that is, pay more to men than their grade entitled them to receive; figures which I have just given reflect that fact. In the employment agencies, that upgrading having been reversed, as it should have been, the workers are now being properly appraised with reference to their work.

In the third place, we did accelerate to a limited extent what we term "within-grade employment." We increased the waiting period in certain cases from a period of 12 to 18 months to a period of from 18 to 30 months. All those factors increased somewhat the average, but the increase in the basic compensation of the Federal worker since 1929, under Hoover, has been less than 16 percent, and not 45

percent, as certain Senators have stated to me they have been led to believe.

During the past 4 or 5 years, as the latest studies show, the cost of living has gone up 33 or 34 percent. So we now find Federal workers receiving substantially less purchasing power than they received 3 or 4 years ago. Forty percent of them are now receiving less than \$2,000 a year, and the condition with reference to those who are compelled to support wives and children is so desperate that I was nauseated as I listened to the testimony with reference to some of the cases before the Civil Service Committee.

The fact with reference to the upper brackets, agreed to by nearly all outside businessmen, editorial writers and Government leaders, is that the Government is highly inefficient because it is unable to pay the necessary salaries to obtain men to conduct properly this great, complicated Government. General Bradley told us of one example which could be multiplied hundreds of times. The Government now has in its veterans' insurance departments by far the greatest and most complicated insurance business the world has ever known. Executives of private insurance companies are paid \$50,000, \$75,000, \$100,000, and \$125,000 a year, but the most General Bradley can arrange for the men under him is perhaps only \$6,000 or \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year. Of course, he cannot obtain experienced, high class executives for the salaries which the Government is willing to pay.

Mr. Anderson, the Secretary of Agriculture, told us of the unparalleled necessity of bringing into the Agricultural Department men whom the Government will have to pay \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year, who are handling billions of dollars, and by whose services the Government may, in a single act, lose millions of dollars.

So, Mr. President, I urge upon Senators to be present if possible in order to participate in the discussion of this bill next week.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, in view of some statements which have been made by the Senator from California in respect to this bill, I wish to say that there will be given to the Senate many interesting facts and bits of information if, as, and when this bill is brought up for consideration next week. The story is not one-sided. The bill is a very vital proposal and if enacted it will cost the American people, by way of taxes, approximately \$2,000,000,000 extra each year. In my opinion every Senator will be vitally interested in exploring the subject.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. Did I understand the Senator to say that if this bill is passed and enacted into law it will cost the Government \$2,000,000,000 extra a year?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. That is exactly what I said. It will be somewhere near that figure. It will be short of \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. DOWNEY. It will be short by a billion six hundred million dollars.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I had not intended to go into the details of the matter because I do not think this is the proper time to do so. But the statement

that the bill will cost the taxpayers nearly \$2,000,000,000 was arrived at in this way: This bill applies to 1,600,000 classified civil-service employees. It is proposed to give them a 20-percent increase across the board. If the classified employees receive the increase the postal employees will be entitled to it. The railway mail clerks will be entitled to it. All civilian employees of the Government will be entitled to it. Three million six hundred thousand civilian employees of the Federal Government are just as much entitled to it as are the civil-service employees. The increase will cost the people of the United States close to \$2,000,000,000 a year, before the end is reached. I assert that the bill merits serious consideration and attention of the Senate and of the House before it is enacted into law.

There are certain wage adjustments in the Federal Government which I believe to be absolutely essential. I think there are inequities which Congress must approach, solve, and correct. But when this bill is proposed for consideration next week, facts will be presented to the Senate which I believe will clearly show that no proper exploration of this field, and especially no proper exploration of the needs of the lower paid employees in Government service, has been conducted by this committee, and that the committee's investigations were confined almost exclusively to those who appeared before the committee and advocated doubling the salaries of Senators and Representatives, doubling the salaries of the court judges, and practically doubling the salaries of the Members of the Cabinet as well as certain other high-paid officials in Government service. Practically no time was given and no substantial evidence was produced before the committee, or was permitted by the committee to be introduced, exploring the field of the low-paid worker of the Government, who certainly needs attention if this is an economic matter. Those questions will be presented.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator referred to the committee not permitting this information to be brought before it. Will the Senator please explain that a little further?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I shall be glad to explain it. I had not intended to go into the subject at this time and would not have done so except that the Senator from California went into it at some length. I merely wanted the Senate to know that there were two sides to the question, and I believe a presentation of the opposing views will be interesting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The bill (S. 1554) to provide for the appointment of additional commissioned officers in the Regular Army, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Over.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I hope the Senator who asked that the bill go over will allow me to make a short statement about it, because it is an important bill, and we are losing time and are apt to lose good men.

There is no doubt in the mind of anyone familiar with the needs of the Army that there is extreme necessity for an increase in the regular commissioned staff, which is apparent, and if this bill is not allowed to pass, some of the best men in the Army who are being released will not have an opportunity to join up with the service and get their commissions at this time.

The purpose of Senate bill 1554 is to increase the commissioned strength of the Regular Army to not exceeding 25,000, and to prescribe the manner in which the additional appointments, approximately 8,000 in number, are to be made.

The bill authorizes the appointment of these additional officers in the grades of second lieutenant through major, inclusive, from among persons who have performed outstanding commissioned wartime service, and provides for the determination of the rank of each appointee to be made in the following manner.

Under the bill, credit is given each person at the time of appointment with (1) his total actual Federal commissioned service in the Army of the United States from December 7, 1941, to the date of appointment; or (2) a constructive service credit equal to the time by which his age exceeds 25 years. The base age of 25 years used in computing constructive service credit is the average age at which Regular Army officers now in the service were appointed as second lieutenants. After computation of the constructive and actual service is made, the greater figure is applied, and appointment is made in a grade commensurate with the present Regular Army time in grade provisions, which are, second lieutenants up to 3 years, first lieutenants from 3 to 10 years, captains from 10 to 17 years, and majors from 17 to 23 years.

A large number of the most promising temporary officers are now returning to civil life under the present demobilization program, and unless the appointment of such persons in the Regular Army can be accomplished at an early date the opportunity to obtain their services will be lost. The purpose of the enactment of this measure is solely to meet this situation, and the number involved is in no wise intended to relate to the size and composition of the postwar Military Establishment.

Although the ultimate peacetime commissioned strength of the Regular Army cannot now be determined because of the existence of many factors which are still unknown, it is clear that the minimum number of officers that will be required will exceed 25,000. Experience of the past 20 years has demonstrated that a minimum of 25,000 officers is required for an enlisted strength of 250,000 to 300,000 men. The officers appointed under this bill would be in grades determined by their age and experience. The

bill is designed to avoid the creation of a "hump" in the promotion list such as that resulting after World War I, and to provide a method of integration of officers into the present Officer Corps of the Regular Army in a manner which would be fair both to the Regular Army officer and to the new appointee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objections being heard, Senate bill 1554 will be passed over. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, did order of business 750, Senate bill 1554, go over?

Mr. HILL. Did the Senator from Oregon ask that it go over?

Mr. CORDON. Yes. I had no thought that it would go over with prejudice, but I desire opportunity more carefully to examine it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to consideration of House bill 2716?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the name "Public Health Service", to insert "shall be established only in localities where there are a sufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the provision of such services."

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Civil Service I desire to ask consent to have a perfecting amendment adopted, as follows: To insert at the end of line 17, page 2, the words "Provided, That whenever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be utilized under this act the definition of a physician contained in the act of September 7, 1916, shall be applicable." The distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] reported the bill, and I understand he has no objection to the proposed amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

Mr. BILBO. I object to order of business 751, House bill 2716.

Mr. CORDON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CORDON. Was request made that order of business 751, House bill 2716, go over?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did not so understand. Suggestion was made by the Senator from California that he desired to offer an amendment. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of line 17, after the word "environment", it is proposed to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That whenever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be used under this act"

Mr. BILBO. A parliamentary inquiry. I have requested that this bill go over.

Can the Senate proceed with the bill after that request is made?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to have the amendment stated.

Mr. BILBO. It is all right to perfect it.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, what bill is before the Senate at the moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Calendar No. 751, House bill 2716. The Senator from California suggested an amendment, which the Chair directed the clerk to state to the Senate. If any Senator cares to object to the consideration of the bill after that is stated, he may do so.

Mr. BILBO. Very well.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, at the end of line 17, after the word "environment", it is proposed to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That whenever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be utilized under this act, the definition of a physician contained in the act of September 7, 1916, shall be applicable."

Mr. BILBO. Over.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Will the amendment go over with the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, if Senators who have objection will withhold the objection for a while, I should like to make a brief explanation of the bill. I am very sure that if they were familiar with the terms of the bill they would not object.

Mr. BILBO. I am afraid the Senator will convince me. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection, the bill will be passed over.

RECOMPUTATION OF ANNUITIES FOR RETIRED ANNUITANTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 896) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes," which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 10 of the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended," approved January 24, 1942 (Public Law No. 441, 77th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. In the case of those who before the enactment of this act shall have been retired on annuity under the provisions of the act of May 22, 1920, as amended, or the act of May 29, 1930, as amended, the annuity shall be recomputed and paid in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this act."

SEC. 2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the annuity of any annuitant, nor shall any increase in annuity accrue under this act prior to its enactment.

SEC. 3. This act shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following the month in which this act is enacted.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to offer an amendment to the bill on page 2, line 7, to strike out the words "prior to its enactment" and in lieu thereof to insert "to any annuitant for any period prior to the effective date of this act."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I understand the amendment changes the bill so that any payments will not be retroactive.

Mr. MORSE. It makes perfectly clear that there will be no retroactive payments beyond the effective date of the act.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I may say that the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon has been studied, and I believe it accomplishes exactly the purpose he has just stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2938) to amend the Code of Law of the District of Columbia, with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BILBO. I ask that the bill be passed over. I should like to say that I reported the bill from the District Committee, but there have been some developments with respect to the effect of the amendment which was offered in committee to the House bill. So I ask that the bill go over until we can make a further study.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REPORT BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR UPON MINERALS SITUATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The concurrent resolution (S. Con Res. 22) calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a report upon the minerals situation of the United States was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to report to the Congress within 6 months upon the minerals situation of the United States, including estimates on the current reserves of the principal minerals, and to prepare and submit within the same time such other data as he may deem useful to the Congress in formulating a program for the making of the surveys, examinations, studies, and investigations required to safeguard the Nation's future security and economy by supplying the basic geological, technological, and economic information needed to assist industry and Government in a continuing program of exploration, conservation, and development of the Nation's mineral resources.

The preamble was agreed to.

PAYMENTS OF REWARDS TO POSTAL EMPLOYEES FOR INVENTIONS

The bill (H. R. 744) authorizing payments of rewards to postal employees for inventions, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EFFECTUATION OF PURPOSES OF SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944 IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1152) to effectuate the purposes of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a

third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Servicemen's Readjustment Enabling Act of 1945."

SEC. 2. (a) The disability of minority of a resident of the District of Columbia who is eligible for guaranty of a loan pursuant to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (58 Stat. L. 284) and of a minor spouse of any such resident (when acting jointly with such resident) is hereby removed with respect to the incurring of any obligation all or part of which is guaranteed under the provisions of said act or in conjunction with which a secondary loan is so guaranteed, and with respect to the exercise of the rights of ownership in any property acquired with the proceeds of any such obligation, including the right to sell, convey, lease, encumber, improve, or maintain the same and to further obligate himself incident to his exercise of such rights.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any building association or building and loan association or any savings and loan association, incorporated or unincorporated, organized and operating under the laws of the District of Columbia, or any Federal savings and loan association whose main office is in the District of Columbia, may invest its funds in: (1) Property-improvement loans insured or insurable under title I of the National Housing Act; (2) loans to veterans of World War II when guaranteed in whole or in part by a loan guaranty certificate issued under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 including, without limitation, such loans as are unsecured and such loans as are junior to another mortgage or lien upon the security; and (3) other secured or unsecured loan for property alteration, repair, or improvement or for home equipment: *Provided*, That no such unsecured loan not insured or guaranteed by a Federal agency shall be made in excess of \$2,000: *Provided further*, That the total amount loaned or invested and held in unsecured loans not insured or guaranteed by a Federal agency as provided for under this subsection at any one time shall not exceed 15 percent of the association's assets.

SEC. 3. Any building association, building and loan association, or savings and loan association organized and operating under the laws of the District of Columbia, is authorized to lend money to veterans of World War II and others upon the security of a first deed of trust or first mortgage upon real estate, to be repaid in monthly or quarterly payments to be applied first to interest and the balance to principal until the indebtedness is paid in full, and without subscription to, or ownership of any shares, and such loans shall be known as direct-reduction loans. Direct-reduction-loan borrowers, and all persons assuming or obligated under direct-reduction loans made or held by such association shall be members of the association, and at all meetings of the members of the association, each borrower or each obligor upon a direct-reduction loan shall be entitled to one vote as such member.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1289) to amend section 1 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the terms of office of members of the Federal Power Commission, was announced as next in order.

Mr. YOUNG. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 7) to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DONNELL. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think it would be improper for the Senate to take up this bill at a time when the Senate is considering bills on the consent calendar under the 5-minute rule. The bill is one of the most important to come before the Senate for sometime, and I hope in the reasonably near future to have the matter brought before the Senate at a time when the Senate can give it proper consideration.

EXCLUSION OF LANDS IN DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREG., FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 608), to exclude certain lands in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the provisions of Revised Statutes 2319 to 2337, inclusive, relating to the promotion of the development of the mining resources of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with an amendment, at the end of the bill to add the following proviso: "Provided, That nothing in this act shall disturb any vested rights of any person or persons in or to said real property or any part thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1483) to amend the act entitled "An act providing for suspension of annual assesment work on mining claims held by location in the United States including the Territory of Alaska", approved May 3, 1943, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over. Similar bills have been before the Congress almost continuously during the past 13 years. They have been passed at various times for certain lengths of time, by reason of the depression in the first instance, because of the war in the second instance, and for other reasons. But the time is approaching, Mr. President, when the public domain of the United States should not be held under mining claims without a compliance with the spirit and intentment of the law applicable to mining claims. The law is that where a claim is taken for mineral in place or for a placer claim, work should be done annually on the claim so as to develop the true worth of the claim. Suspension bills have been passed by reason of the fact that labor was scarce in some instances, and due to lack of money because of the depression in other instances. But the time is fast approaching when labor will be plentiful and when we will be looking for post-war projects to give employment. The only reason I want the bill to go over at this time is so it may be limited as to the extent of time within which it will be operative.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I should like to suggest to the Senator that the bill is definitely limited. As the law now stands there is a suspension of the law until the 1st of July following the end of the war, as proclaimed by the President or by Congress. The difficulty with the present situation is that if a proclamation were made on June 15 or June 25 of this year there would not possibly be time to organize the necessary work to comply with the statute. So that the pending bill merely changes the existing law so that the work will be suspended until one year from the 1st day of July after the cessation of hostilities as proclaimed by the President or by concurrent resolution of Congress.

Mr. McCARRAN. I know the scope of the bill. I know that President Roosevelt, when he signed the last extension bill, said it would be the last time extension of time would be given. I think it is time to stop the whole procedure. We have men out of employment now and we will have more of them as they come back from the war without employment and seeking employment. Their source of employment in years past has been, in many instances, doing the annual assessment work on mining claims. What is going on now is that great areas of the public domain are being held in absentee landlordship by those who have done nothing whatever to develop their claims or to develop the mineral resources of the country in which the claims are located.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection, the bill will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1610) to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TART. This is a bill of great importance. It ought not to be passed on the Consent Calendar. I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REGINALD MITCHELL

The bill (S. 1371) for the relief of Reginald Mitchell was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Reginald Mitchell, of North Hollywood, Calif., the sum of \$106.85, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for property damage sustained by him, as a result of an accident which occurred when a United States Army vehicle collided with another automobile and pushed it into the rear of the automobile which he was driving, at the intersection of East Seventh Street and Maple Street, in Los Angeles, Calif., on November 10, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction

thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

CLEO E. BAKER

The bill (H. R. 2191) for the relief of Cleo E. Baker was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

O. M. MINATREE

The bill (H. R. 1358) for the relief of O. M. Minatree was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ADDIE S. LEWIS

The bill (H. R. 3135) for the relief of Mrs. Addie S. Lewis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARY GALIPEAU

The bill (H. R. 2290) for the relief of Mary Galipeau was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

L. WILMOTH HODGES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 874) for the relief of L. Wilmoth Hodges, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$9,641.75" and insert "\$7,141.75."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CLIFFORD E. CRAIG

The bill (H. R. 2189) for the relief of Clifford E. Craig was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN AUGUST JOHNSON

The bill (H. R. 977) for the relief of John August Johnson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. RUTH COX

The bill (H. R. 2427) for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Cox was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CLAIM OF EASTERN CONTRACTING CO.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2518) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Eastern Contracting Co., a corporation, against the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, House bill 2518, Calendar No. 771, appears to be a bill which seeks to confer jurisdiction on one of the courts of the land. The jurisdiction of bills of this nature has always been, so far as I can recall, in the Committee on the Judiciary. For some reason or other this bill seems to have gone to another committee, although it is a matter which deals exclusively with the jurisdiction of courts. I do not think the matter should have gone to the Claims Committee in the first instance. There is no report here from the Claims Committee at this

H. R. 2716

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 23 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. DOWNEY to the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide
for health programs for Government employees, viz:

- 1 On page 2, line 17, after "environment:" insert the
- 2 following: "*Provided*, That wherever the professional serv-
- 3 ices of physicians are authorized to be utilized under this
- 4 Act, the definition of 'physician' contained in the Act of
- 5 September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition,
- 6 title 5, ch. 15, sec. 790), shall be applicable".

12-3-45—H



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. Downey to the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees.

NOVEMBER 23 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.217

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued December 10, 1945, for actions of Friday, December 7, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....9,13	Lands, public.....14	Regional authority.....6
Appropriations.....21	Loans, foreign.....20	Relief, foreign.....21
Banking and currency...3,5	Nominations.....5	Small business.....13
Education.....16	Patents.....8	Territories.....3,23
Employment.....11,13	Personnel...1,2,10,15,17,24	Trade, foreign.....20
Flad display.....13	Property, surplus.....7,19	Transportation.....5,13
Housing.....4,12,22		Veterans.....4,22

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated Feder 1-pay bill and recommitment bill providing for health programs for Government employees. House committee reported, and the Rules Committee cleared, bill to extend retirement benefits to elective officers and department heads.

SENATE

1. FEDERAL-PAY BILL. Continued debate on S. 1415, the Federal-pay bill (pp. 11791, 11796-803). Sen. Downey, Calif., discussed the bill's provisions and gave figures of various salaries (pp. 11796-802), and other members discussed this with him. Sens. Mead, N.Y., and Hickenlooper, Iowa, spoke in favor of the bill (pp. 11802-3).
2. PERSONNEL; HEALTH. Agreed to Sen. Hickenlooper's (Iowa) motion to recommit H.R. 2716, providing for health programs for Government employees (pp. 11792-6). Sen. Hickenlooper stated objection had been raised to the language pertaining to the health services and the degree to which they might be developed (p. 11793). Sen. Byrd, Va., criticized the provision "to establish a new agency in the Civil Service Commission and to give it administrative functions which now belong to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission" (p. 11796).
3. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK; PHILIPPINES. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4683, to authorize the Export-Import Bank of Washington to extend its operations so as to include the Philippine Islands (S. Rept. 838) (p. 11789).
4. HOUSING; VETERANS. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S.J. Res. 122, to amend the National Housing Act so as to authorize additional appropriations for providing housing for veterans (S. Rept. 839) (p. 11789). Sen. Johnson, S.C., spoke favoring S.J. Res. 122 and S. 1592, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill (p. 11803-6).
5. NOMINATIONS. The Interstate Commerce Committee reported favorably the nominations

of Wm. E. Lee and Wm. J. Patterson to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners (p. 11897).

Confirmed the nomination of Maple T. Harl to be a member of the FDIC Board of Directors (p. 11809).

6. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES; RECLAMATION. Sen. Johnson, Colo., inserted National Reclamation Assn. resolutions opposing the creation of regional authorities and urging appropriation of funds for reclamation projects already authorized (pp. 11787-9).
7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received Surplus Property Administration's report on Government-owned magnesium plants. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 11785.)
8. PATENTS. Sen. Capehart, Ind., inserted an American Patent Law Assn. resolution urging return to Washington of the Patent Office examining corps (pp. 11786-7).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Dec. 10 (p. 11809).

HOUSE

10. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4199, to extend retirement benefits to elective officers and heads of executive departments (H. Rept. 1343) (p. 11879). The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill (p. 11875).
11. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL. The House Committee agreed to a substitute for this bill, S. 380 (see Digest 215), including the following amendments: Changed the short title from "Full Employment Act of 1945" to "Employment-Production Act, 1945." Struck out references to "full employment" and substituted "high levels of employment." Inserted a provision encouraging States to finance public works. Changed "Production and Employment Budget" to "annual economic report" by the President, which would include recommendations for legislation to deal with threatened deflation or inflation. Added a provision for a Council of Economic Advisers in the Executive Office of the President, to assist in the preparation of the economic report, to gather information on economic developments and trends, to make recommendations to the President on such matters, etc. Provided for a congressional "Joint Committee on the Economic Report," consisting of appropriations- and tax-committee members and individual members, to study the Report, study coordination of Federal programs involved, and issue a report as a guide to the regular congressional committees.
Rep. Outland, Calif., discussed religious leaders' views in favor of this bill (pp. 11867-71).
12. HOUSING. Received a Racine (Wis.) Common Council resolution favoring the Wagner-Elender-Taft housing bill, S. 1592 (p. 11879).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Dec. 10 (p. 11878). Majority Leader McCormack announced the program for this week as follows: Mon., H.R. 2536, the Bulwinkle bill on approval of agreements between carriers; Tues., H.R. 3937 and H.R. 32, to abolish NLRB; Wed., continuation of the Small Business committee; Wed., Thurs., and Fri., the full-employment bill; and conference reports as submitted (pp. 11811-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. SURPLUS LANDS; RECLAMATION. S. 1672, by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., to authorize the transfer to the Interior Department of surplus lands and property of Federal

vide for the sale of surplus war-built vessels, and for other purposes, is now before the Senate for consideration, and all of yesterday was devoted to a discussion of the bill. It has developed, however, that some of the Members of the Senate have not had an opportunity to study the bill carefully. It is a long bill, a technical one, and quite complicated.

Therefore, Mr. President, in response to the requests of several Senators, and also in order that there may be a better opportunity to give consideration to the bill over the week end, I ask that the bill be laid aside. It is my intention to ask that it be taken up again early next week.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maryland call for the regular order at the present time?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I do.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, I shall not object to the suggestion of the Senator from Maryland that the ship-sales bill be temporarily laid aside. I wish to compliment the Senator from Maryland. I know how anxious he is to have the bill passed by the Senate, and how important it is that action be obtained on it. The Senator from Maryland has worked on the bill for about 2 months, and it is a complicated measure and one which requires much study. I hope the Senate will bear with us so that we can get the bill passed.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The regular order is called for. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, Senate bill 1415.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1415) to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I wish to continue the discussion of the bill which is the unfinished business.

SPEECH BY PROFESSOR LASKI, AND THE PROPOSED LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, it is with grave concern that I invite the attention of this body to philosophies of government recently expressed by the head of the dominant party in Great Britain—the party now in control of the government of that great nation.

I refer to a speech delivered on Monday of this week at the Hotel Astor in New York by Prof. Harold J. Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party. His position in relation to the party in control of the Government in England at the moment might be compared to that of the chairman of the Republican Party or the chairman of the Democratic Party. It might be more aptly compared to the position of Mr. Hanneagan, who is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. While I have not been able to secure a complete copy of Professor Laski's speech, I wish to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at this

point, the most complete summary thereof I have been able to obtain from articles appearing in the following newspapers: The Washington Post of December 4 under the caption "End free economy or bring a third war, Laski declares"; from the Washington Times-Herald of December 6, an article with a Chicago date line under the heading "Kennedy calls Laski arrogant apostle of Red anarchy"; and from the Washington Daily News of December 4, under the heading "No nation fit for atom trust, Lasky asserts."

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post]

END FREE ECONOMY OR BRING A THIRD WAR, LASKI DECLARES

NEW YORK, December 3.—Prof. Harold J. Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party, asserted tonight that free enterprise economies must be scrapped because they lead to war which, in the atomic age, would destroy civilization.

"There is no middle way," he contended. "Free enterprise and the market economy mean war; socialism and planned economy mean peace. All attempts to find a compromise are a satanic illusion. We must plan our civilization or we must perish."

Speaking in the Astor ballroom at a dinner closing the 3-day atom-bomb forum held by the National Associates, Professor Laski charged bluntly that even though atomic energy ultimately is no secret, American and British "great vested interests" are trying to keep the "secret" from Russia.

"You know the result—a halt to confidence and the rise of ugly suspicions about the imminent chances of a third world war," he said.

The 52-year-old British Labor chairman, a prolific and leftish writer and speaker, summarized in this way his answer to the challenge of the atom bomb:

"Every implication of this discovery means planned internationalism, economic, social, political. It is an international discovery. The planning of its application has been international. The organization of its future use must be international also. There is no nation state fit to be trusted with the development of atomic energy."

Professor Laski, a former lecturer at Harvard and Yale, making his first visit to the United States in 6 years, was emphatic in linking the atom bomb and future war problems to the project of getting rid of society "dominated by businessmen."

"It is clear to any honest observer," he said, "that a society dominated by businessmen could not be trusted to create the mental climate in which the development of atomic energy would be confined within the framework of peace. They would not give the common people the education because they fear its outcome."

"It is the businessman who has split our society into two—the political society and the economic society. They have made the policeman the sanction of the first, and the threat of starvation the sanction of the second."

"There is only one country in the world today where this dichotomy has been transcended. There is only one country, also, where science and technology can be developed without sacrificing the education of man and fearing the break-down of social well-being, or community consciousness."

"It is significant that only in the new world of Russia has the businessman ceased to count. It is also significant that one of the major preoccupations of the great vested interests is now to keep the 'secret'—which is no secret—from the knowledge of Russia."

[From the Washington Times-Herald]

KENNEDY CALLS LASKI ARROGANT APOSTLE OF RED ANARCHY—EX-ENVOY TO BRITAIN REMINDS SOCIALIST CAPITALISTIC UNITED STATES SAVED BRITAIN TWICE

CHICAGO, December 5.—Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain, tonight assailed Harold L. Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party, for his impertinence in suggesting that the United States should trade its system of free economy for some brand of socialism.

"How can Laski have the gall to assert that capitalism is dead when the British Empire has been saved twice in 30 years by the capitalistic United States?" asked Kennedy, who resigned his London post in 1941 after serving 4 years.

APOSTLE OF ANARCHY

"I know Laski, and he is an arrogant apostle of anarchy who has spent his time shuttling between Moscow, London, and New Haven peddling his particular brand of socialism."

Although denouncing Laski's theories, Kennedy warned that the United States is in danger of stumbling into some form of socialism or communism, the true nature of which the public has only the foggiest idea.

"Whether we keep our free economy or trade it for something about which we know very little is the big political issue ahead," he told an audience of 1,000 at a dinner meeting of the Economic Club of Chicago.

UP TO BUSINESSMEN

"It is up to businessmen to sell our economic system to the public," he asserted. "They must do as good a job on that as they do on their own products. Unless the advantages of our system over others is brought home to everyone there is no reason to believe that the trend toward more and more government will be checked."

Kennedy criticized business for delaying its complaints about Government policies until they have been put into effect. The only effective antidote for unsound Government policies is aggressive political action by businessmen as individuals, he said.

[From the Washington Daily News]

NO NATION FIT FOR ATOM TRUST, LASKI ASSERTS

National sovereignty, free enterprise, and market economy must go to assure peace in the atomic age, Prof. Harold L. Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party, announced last night, while priests, members of the Holy Name Society and Catholic war veterans picketed him at his New York hotel.

War is "the outcome of the exercise of governments of unlimited sovereignty," Laski said, and: "Socialism and planned economy mean peace."

He declared no nation is fit to be trusted with development of atomic energy, and demanded that secrecy be abolished.

Laski denounced British foreign policy and the economy of the United States—the direct road to serfdom—and spoke approvingly of Russia, because there the businessman has ceased to count.

The pickets were protesting an alleged slight to the church in a Laski radio speech several weeks ago.

Mr. CAPEHART. Preceding, as it does, the deliberations of this body concerning the authorization of a gigantic loan to Great Britain—a loan which, it is said will serve largely to stabilize the economy of the world, and, in particular, will save the British Empire from bankruptcy—the philosophy expressed by Professor Laski gives me much concern, and in my opinion should give

every Member of this great body much concern.

That would not be true were his statements those only of an individual British citizen, or those of a leader of a minority party in that nation, but the remarks I shall mention more specifically come from the head of the party now in control of the British Government—the same Government which we are now asked to save from bankruptcy.

Just what does the professor have to say concerning this Nation—our Nation—which is asked by his Government to be the Samaritan of the British Empire, and of the world. In the first place, as he is quoted by the New York Times, he criticizes our existing form of economy as “the direct road to serfdom.”

Frankly, I am surprised that the Professor's party—and his party is in control—would be so free as to request aid of an economy headed direct for serfdom, unless it be sought to hasten such slavery. Again, the professor states:

Free enterprise and the market economy mean war; socialism and planned economy mean peace. All attempts to find a compromise are a satanic illusion. We must plan our civilization or we must perish.

Of course, the United States has been troubled always by wild-eyed idealists who wish to tell us how to conduct our own business, and how poorly we have been conducting it. Nevertheless, it is to be noted that most of them, including the learned professor, like to receive the remunerative compensation derived from lecture tours and writing in this country.

The professor, strange to say, hinges any possible solution of what to do with the atomic bomb and the avoidance of future wars upon getting rid of society dominated by businessmen. He states:

It is clear to any honest observer that a society dominated by businessmen could not be trusted to create the mental climate in which the development of atomic energy would be confined within the framework of peace. They would not give the common people the education because they fear its outcome.

That is not all. The professor continues:

It is the businessman who has split our society into two societies—the political society and the economic society. They have made the policeman the sanction of the first, and the threat of starvation the sanction of the second.

It is not strange that this Nation—so dominated by businessmen, as the professor charges—should have done as well as it has to this date. Is it not fortunate for the British Empire that such businessmen were able to provide so many billions of dollars to save the Empire from destruction in the recent war? Is there not some significance to the fact that this Nation did, using the professor's own words “create the mental climate” necessary to building the greatest fighting force in the history of the world, and contributed so much to the winning of the struggle from which we have just emerged? Is it a mere coincidence that the same Nation—the United States, if you please—is taking the lead in creating the mental climate necessary for the protection and welfare

of the small nations of the world, and for the establishment of peace?

By what strange quirk of human nature does the professor's party now seek further aid of the Nation whose form of government the professor so much deplores, and whose overthrow he seeks. Why does his party seek aid of our society, whose sanction, as the professor says, is “the threat of starvation”?

Where in the world can there be found the high level of education now existing in the United States? Not, even, in the British Empire. Nowhere else in the world can there be found the standards of living that we have here. In no nation does labor enjoy the position and freedom it here holds. And yet, the professor has the audacity to damn those very things which now make it possible for the United States to provide relief for the world. Incidentally, let me add, that I trust in doing so, we shall not become and be called—a “sucker.”

Apparently the professor regards Russia as the utopia of modern civilization. He says:

There is only one country where science and technology can be developed without sacrificing the education of man and fearing the break-down of social well-being, or community consciousness. It is significant that only in the new world of Russia has the businessman ceased to count.

It is a mystery to me how the professor and others arrive at such a high evaluation of Russian society. Shrouded in mystery, as it is; hidden behind the dark veil of secrecy, as it is; following a road of isolationism, as it apparently is; suspicious of the world, as it appears to be, I fail to see how anyone on the outside can properly evaluate either Russia's accomplishments or Russia's goals.

However, if the professor likes the society of Russia so well, why does he not select that nation as his domicile, and there dwell in prosperity and contentment?

There is an old adage that “those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.” If the professor is so interested in the advancement of society, why does he not lecture at home? Surely a few shekels could not influence his high motives. This is not the first time a labor government has been in control in Great Britain. How much advancement has labor made in that nation? Compare its progress with the progress of labor in this country. That is all that need be done.

So much for the professor and his individual philosophy which would always tear down, but offers no stones or mortar for sound and stable reconstruction. What concerns me is this: Does he speak for the Government of Great Britain? Occupying the position that he now holds, I must assume, for the present at least; that he does.

If that be true, then I, for one, am now serving notice upon the Members of this great legislative body, and upon the world that unless Professor Laski is repudiated, I cannot support legislation granting any appropriation for the salvation of any such government. If such is the philosophy underlying the government which seeks such enormous finan-

cial assistance, such a loan would be a betrayal of American principles and ideals, and would serve only to make insecure the future peace of the world.

I have a high regard for the British Empire. I wish to do anything I can, consistent with American interests, in aid of that government. I wish to see international cooperation and good will. I hope and pray that in conjunction with the other nations of the earth we may achieve permanent peace. My vote has supported those beliefs and principles. I expect to continue along that line.

However, I point out that cooperation is not a one-way street. Good will cannot be bought. He who constantly bestows gifts frequently receives only the envy or condemnation of the donee.

I feel that those I represent expect of me the upholding of the principles I have mentioned. On the other hand, I was not elected a United States Senator to sell America short, or to hand over our pocketbook to those who denounce and seek to destroy the system which filled that pocketbook. I remember when the able Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Winston Churchill, made the statement that he was not elected Prime Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. I am serving notice at this time that I was not elected a United States Senator to assist in liquidating the American form of government.

Unless the British Government, through the medium of the Prime Minister thereof, expressly and clearly disavows and renounces the position taken by Professor Laski, I cannot and will not support the making of the loan sought by that Government. I, for one, am sick and tired of doing things for other countries and other peoples and then having them come to our shores and try to undermine and ruin our form of government. I am in favor of making a loan to Great Britain on a practical basis, and will support it, but I will not support a loan when the head of the Labor Party, which is in control of the Government in England and who must have some responsibility and something to say about policies, comes to our shores and stands on the platform in one of our hotels and tells an American audience that our private enterprise system must go, that if it does not it will lead to slavery and serfdom, and that the only system worth while, and the system we must adopt, is a system of socialism or communism. I, for one, will not support it. The time has arrived when we must stop appeasing—when we must call a spade a spade. I sincerely hope that the Government of Great Britain will repudiate the statement which Professor Laski made in New York City earlier this week.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, before addressing the Senate on the pending bill, I wish briefly to advert to another matter.

At the last call of the calendar, when we reached House bill 2716, dealing with the proposal to provide doctors and dentists for emergency attention to employees in the Federal agencies, the

Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] objected to the passage of the bill by unanimous consent. They desired to have time to investigate it. They have reported to me that they have investigated the bill and that they have no objection to it.

Let me say to the distinguished minority leader that the bill is a rather simple routine measure, providing for the same type of medical service in Government agencies as is provided by practically all our great corporations, and even by the Senate of the United States. There were extended hearings in the House, and the American Medical Association representative approved the bill. The National Safety Council and the representatives of several large corporations also approved it. There were hearings before the Civil Service Committee, and there was no objection of any kind from any member of the committee.

The bill is in charge of the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and I can assure the minority leader that there is no objection to it.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator again identify the bill?

Mr. DOWNEY. It is House bill 2716.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees.

Mr. WHITE. Did I correctly understand the Senator to say that the bill was reported to the Senate with the approval of the entire membership of the Civil Service Committee?

Mr. DOWNEY. It has the approval of both the House and Senate committees.

Mr. WHITE. I have no objection.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The bill referred to by the Senator from California was reported by me from the Committee on Civil Service. I merely wish to explain to the Senate the present situation and my attitude on the bill.

So far as I am personally concerned, I am reasonably well satisfied with the bill. I was sufficiently satisfied not to object to its consideration the other day. However, since objection was made by the Senator from Mississippi, I have received vigorous objection from one of the State agencies, not to the general principles of the bill, but to some of its provisions, which it is believed were left in the bill through inadvertence. This morning I had a conference with some of the members of that agency. I do not fully agree with their apprehensions. Yet I must say in all fairness that there is some reason which would stimulate their apprehensions in the language of the bill. I can very easily understand how they could be misled by some of the language of the bill which, to say the least, is somewhat vague and indefinite.

I may say that one of the objections was in regard to the language of the bill on page 2, in respect to the question of the limitation of health activities which the Civil Service Commission would be authorized to go into. The language is as follows:

The health services * * * shall be limited to (1) treatment on the job of minor illnesses and minor general conditions except in cases of emergency, or of injury or illness sustained while in the performance of the employee's duty in accordance with the act of September 7, 1916,

Objection was made that that flies directly in the face of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission's activities already set up by law and functioning.

I hesitate to bring up this matter at this time, because in regard to a subject so far reaching as this, I believe amendments should not be simply tacked on willy-nilly to a bill of this character. However, let me say this morning it was suggested that that sentence be changed so as to read:

Treatment on the job of minor illnesses and minor dental conditions, together with emergency attention.

The object of that suggestion was to get away from any implication that the provision of the very limited service which we are hoping to set up in the departments would be enlarged to permanent treatment if a major emergency occurred while an employee was on the job. In other words, if an employee broke a leg while on the job, the emergency treatment would not be continued over a period of weeks or months by the department until the employee had recovered.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is the Senator satisfied that with the amendment which he has just read, Senators who have previously objected to the bill are now content that it should be passed?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I have had no conversation with the Senators who have objected, so I do not know. The Senator from California has discussed it with them, I believe.

Let me say to the Senator from Maine that in respect to this particular provision, the language I just read by way of amendment satisfies me, as an individual member. I am not prepared to make an all-out recommendation that it answers the purpose. I believe it does, but it has not been studied very carefully.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I repeat what I said a moment ago, namely, that if the members of the committee are a unit in support of the proposal, I do not feel inclined to object to it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Let me say that I submitted this amendment to the Senator from California this morning; but no other member of the committee has seen it, so far as I know. I am not raising objection, because so far as I am concerned, I am prepared to go ahead with the bill. But I rather hesitate to face the other members of the committee with proposed amendments unless they

have had an opportunity to examine them.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I do not believe the Senator need be apprehensive in that respect. In my own judgment, the bill is all right. If it is not, this change will make certain the accomplishment of what all of us in the committee favored. As chairman of the Civil Service Committee, I am very happy to accept the amendment which I understand the Senator is proposing.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is a member of the committee. I am quite certain that he has not seen the amendment. He is one of the members of the committee who made inquiry of me at some length subsequent to the committee's recommendation of the bill. I certainly do not wish to take advantage of his situation. I have not even answered his inquiries in detail.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the Senator from Iowa would prefer that the bill not be considered now?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. From my own standpoint, I say that as an individual I would just as soon have the bill considered, because personally I am reasonably well satisfied with it. I believe it will accomplish the desired objective, provided this amendment is added to it, and also in view of the fact that there also is an amendment, proposed by the objectors to the bill, with respect to clause (4), on page 2. That clause reads as follows, including four words in the first proviso:

Shall be limited to * * * (4) education and preventive programs relating to health, including the alleviation of health hazards in the working environment.

The objection raised to that—and it has been raised subsequent to the hour or two of hearings which were held on the bill—is that it tosses the Civil Service Commission directly into competition with the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, which already has the duty of supervising, regulating, and changing health hazards and providing for their elimination, and that we are now setting up the Civil Service Commission with a duplicating power in the vast field of Government service. I think that is their objection. I am not prepared to say whether the objection is valid, because we have not gone into the matter.

Mr. BYRD. I referred to a letter which I received from the United States Employees' Compensation Commission and I told the Senator about it and gave it to him. I was informed that a special study of the question had been made.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Let me say to the Senator that the so-called exhaustive study which we made on the bill occurred under the following circumstances: The bill came up unexpectedly one day in the Civil Service Committee. The Member of the House of Representatives who had had charge of the bill in the House appeared before the committee, and for 30 or 40 minutes we discussed the provisions of the bill. From an over-all standpoint, I became convinced that the objectives of the bill were desirable, but

that it was somewhat detailed and complicated. Then we left the subject. The next morning some other members of the committee were present at the committee meeting, and the bill was again considered.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me say to the distinguished Senator that he is in charge of the bill. It is his duty to present it and endeavor to secure its passage by the Senate. In whatever the Senator desires to do about the bill the chairman of the committee will be happy to acquiesce. It is agreeable to me to have the bill go back to the committee for further consideration if the Senator desires that course to be followed, or if he does not wish to have the bill considered today, I shall make no complaint.

I may say to the Senate that the bill is considered to be of rather imperative nature by Mr. RANDOLPH and the other members of the House committee and the persons who have appeared for it. But the obligation and responsibility are upon the distinguished Senator from Iowa. If he will now state to the chairman of the committee what he wishes to do in relation to the bill, the chairman of the committee will be very happy to acquiesce.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, it is my recollection that the Senator from California called up the bill this morning and asked unanimous consent to have it considered. If I am in charge of the bill, at least I did not call it up. I am merely attempting to give the Senate the benefit of the meager information which I have had on the bill, and I state that, so far as I am concerned, I shall vote for the bill with the amendment, hoping that the controversial matters can be ironed out in conference.

If the Senator from California, the chairman of the committee, wishes to have the bill passed at this time, he may proceed to do so; that is up to him. As I have said, the Senator from California requested unanimous consent for consideration of the bill. If he wishes to have the Senate proceed with its consideration, I have no objection. I simply offer that suggestion.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa whether he has the letter from the United States Employees' Compensation Commission which I sent to him?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I have.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to have the chairman of the committee answer the questions which are propounded in the letter.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I do not know whether the chairman of the committee has a copy of the letter.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, if it is necessary to go into those details at the present time, the chairman of the committee is happy to do so. Since the bill was approved by the committee, communications have been received from the Public Health Service and from, I believe, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, both of whom made certain recommendations and suggestions in reference to the bill.

I reviewed those matters with our attorneys and with the Civil Service Commission, as well as with Representative RANDOLPH, and we arrived at the conclusion that the bill, in its present form, is a proper bill. I likewise discussed the matter several times with the Senator from Iowa, and called up the bill only this morning after having consulted with the Senator and knowing that he was here in the Chamber.

The Senate committee has made certain amendments. It was agreed by Representative RANDOLPH and myself that if and when the Senate passes the bill and conferees are appointed on the part of the Senate, we will give representatives of the Public Health Service and the United States Employees Compensation Commission, as well as another group, the osteopaths, an opportunity to appear before the conferees and again state their position.

As I have already said, I do not wish to elaborate upon the argument, so far as the chairman of the committee is concerned, and so far as Representative RANDOLPH, who has made an extensive study of the matter, is concerned. However, we think the bill is entirely proper in its present form and, as I have already said, it was unanimously reported by the committee. The only objection I have heard is the one which was made on the Senate floor today.

Mr. President, I have a perfecting amendment relating to the definition of "physician." I should like to have the amendment read, and obtain unanimous consent to have it agreed to and incorporated in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 17, after "environment," it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That wherever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be utilized under this act, the definition of 'physician' contained in the act of September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, ch. 15, sec. 790), shall be applicable."

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, all the amendment would do would be to incorporate in the bill the same definition of "physician" that has been used in prior statutes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, has the Senator given consideration to the letter from the United States Employees' Compensation Commission stating that this bill would duplicate existing facilities?

Mr. DOWNEY. No; I did not receive a copy of the letter to which the Senator refers, but a representative of the Commission came in and discussed the matter with me.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Iowa should read the letter from the Commission and see what objection it has to the bill. The letter states that this bill would duplicate many of the facilities which are already in existence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes, Mr. President; I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House

bill 2716 to provide for health programs for Government employees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I ask the Senator from California if he has considered the letter from Mrs. Jewell W. Swofford, Chairman of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, which contains suggestions of a number of amendments to the bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I can only restate to the distinguished Senator what I have already said. This bill was developed primarily under the leadership of Representative RANDOLPH of the House of Representatives and a committee of that body held extensive hearings in regard to the matter. A minor hearing was held before our committee, and I personally read from rather exhaustive hearings which had been held on the bill. When questions were raised by the Public Health Service and by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, I referred those issues to Representative RANDOLPH for discussion. He and I agreed that there was no necessity and no cause for any amendment being made to the bill, but that instead, the bill should be passed by Congress as reported from the committee. However, we agreed that if the Senate amended the bill and the bill went to conference, Representative RANDOLPH would see that the conferees would call before them representatives of the Public Health Service and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

I wish merely to make this statement and then, so far as this bill is concerned, I shall be through. If the procedure to which I have referred, and the statement which I have made are not satisfactory to the Senator from Virginia, I have no objection to his making an objection or having the bill recommitted to the committee for further investigation and study.

Mr. BYRD. I asked the Senator the question whether he had considered in detail the suggestions which were made by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I have already answered the Senator twice. Yes; I have.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator stated that he talked with some Representative.

Mr. DOWNEY. That is correct. I did not see the letter to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to read the letter. It is from Mrs. Jewell W. Swofford, the Chairman.

The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. HARRY F. BYRD,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BYRD: In view of your interest in bringing about simplification of governmental procedures and the elimination of overlapping and duplication of functions in the Federal service, I wish to invite your attention to proposed legislation now pending on the calendar of the Senate, certain features of which I am constrained to believe may have escaped your notice at the time such legislation was reported from the

Committee on the Civil Service. I refer specifically to the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees.

The report of the Committee on the Civil Service of the House of Representatives upon this bill stated the legislation proposed therein would center in the Civil Service Commission "the responsibility for coordinating health services for all Federal agencies."

The report then outlines what is contemplated under the term "health services," as follows:

"(1) Treatment of minor illnesses and dental conditions.

"(2) Treatment of minor noncompensable injuries and diseases, with the objective of keeping employees at work.

"(3) Health examinations.

"(4) Referral of employees to private physicians.

"(5) Educational and preventative programs relating to health, including the alleviation of health hazards in the working environment."

In respect to objective (2) above it appears that the provisions of the bill are much broader than is indicated in the committee report. In fact, instead of limiting medical treatment to "minor noncompensable injuries and diseases," as the report states, the proposed legislation would seem to provide for treatment without limit in any case of injury within the purview of the Federal Workmen's Compensation Act of September 7, 1916. The bill provides that health services "shall be limited to (1) treatments on the job of minor illnesses and minor dental conditions except in cases of emergency or of injury or illness sustained while in the performance of duty in accordance with the act of September 7, 1916."

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, first, let the chairman of the committee say that he is totally at variance with the extreme statements contained in the letter. I think that the language of the bill is guarded and sufficient, but perhaps the Senator from Virginia does not understand that the Senator from Iowa has suggested an amendment which I believe is satisfactory to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and which makes very clear what the Senator from Iowa thinks the bill means, and what the Senator from Virginia and myself think it means. So, if the bill contains the error to which reference has been made—and I do not believe that it does—the error can be cured by the amendment of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to continue reading the letter:

It appears clear that the exception removes entirely the limitation which purportedly is intended to restrict such medical service to treatment of "minor illnesses." In other words, medical treatment in cases of occupational injuries could embrace any and all treatment required by the nature of the injury.

The Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, includes all necessary provisions for the medical care of civil employees of the United States who may suffer injury or illness caused by their employment. Such law provides that medical care will be provided through governmental facilities where practicable and it places upon the Compensation Commission responsibility for providing such medical care.

The enactment of the bill H. R. 2716 in its present form will invite confusion and probably give rise to conflict of jurisdiction in providing medical care for injured employees. It will bring another governmental agency, the Civil Service Commission, into a field of service now exclusively within the

jurisdiction of the Compensation Commission for the Civil Service Commission would be made responsible "for coordinating the health services" which, as indicated, would include medical care of injured employees.

In respect to objective (5) above, the report of the House committee states the authority contemplated in the bill would include functions also within the statutory jurisdiction of the Compensation Commission; namely, accident prevention. The report states "alleviation of health hazards in the working environment" would include attention to such matters as "lighting, ventilation * * *" and "elimination or control of occupational hazards—for example gas and dust."

The functions illustrated by example are now being performed under specific statutory authority directing the Compensation Commission to make studies and investigations of the causes of injury (which includes disease) and to develop means for preventing them. Enactment of the bill H. R. 2716 with present provisions for development of safe working conditions will bring the Civil Service Commission into another new field and result in overlapping and duplication of the functions of the Compensation Commission with the inevitable resulting confusion, inefficiency, and waste of public funds.

The Compensation Commission can see no justification for retaining in the pending bill the specific provisions to which attention is directed, particularly in the light of the effect they would have. If it is deemed necessary to enact such legislation at this time it would seem prudent at least to perfect it so far as practicable and to eliminate any questionable features prior to enactment. Although it would seem that responsibility for supervising the establishment of essential health services in the Federal establishments and coordinating such health work might be placed more advantageously upon the Public Health Service rather than in an agency without facilities in the health field, this Commission does not oppose the pending measure or the administrative plan it contemplates. However, it does urge modification of the bill so the final legislative enactment will not create confusion or bring about duplication of effort and conflict of jurisdiction in the administration of the medical and accident prevention provisions of the compensation law.

The Commission knowing of your efforts to eliminate such conditions as presently exist in the Federal administrative structure suggests for your consideration amendment of the bill as reported by the Senate Committee on the Civil Service, as follows:

Page 2, line 7, beginning with the word "except," strike out the language which follows to the semicolon in line 13.

Page 2, line 16, strike out the word "preventive" and the language beginning with the word "including" in line 16 through the word "environment" in line 17.

The changes suggested above will not interfere with the purported objectives of the bill and in the opinion of the Commission will be in the public interest. I will be glad to discuss the proposed changes with you at your convenience if you so desire, or furnish any further information you may request.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. JEWELL W. SWOFFORD,
Chairman.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is the Senator reserving the right to object?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. This bill has been on the calendar for some time. It has been reached on the calendar, and objection has been raised to it. It seems to me, if I may say so to the Senator from Virginia, that it ought not be taken up now with all of the confusion that seems to exist as to its present form and as to amendments which might be offered. So, unless the Senator from Virginia objects to its consideration, I feel that I should.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Maine. Amendments should be considered, and that would be very difficult to do now with but few Members of the Senate present. I think this is a vitally important bill. It apparently gives the Civil Service Commission jurisdiction of certain matters over which other administrative agencies have heretofore exercised control. Therefore, I object to consideration of the bill at this time.

Mr. DOWNEY. As I have already said, the distinguished Senator from Iowa is in charge of this bill and has been since it was reported by the committee. I might suggest to him, in view of the circumstances which have arisen, that the wise thing to do would be to ask unanimous consent to recommit the bill to the Civil Service Committee for further hearing. Manifestly, if doubt is going to be expressed by members of the Civil Service Committee who were present at the hearings and voted to report the bill favorably, Senators who know nothing about it will be reluctant to support it. So I suggest to the Senator from Iowa the propriety of asking unanimous consent to recommit the bill to the Civil Service Committee for further hearings. He is in charge of the bill, and I do not desire to intrude upon what policy he may want to develop, but, as chairman of the committee, I make the suggestion to him.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, just a word to further clarify my position. I think I mentioned a moment ago that some of the objectors, who represent a large governmental agency that thinks its toes are being stepped on by this bill, were in my office this morning. They presented their objections and offered the suggestion which was contained in the letter read by the Senator from Virginia a moment ago. In one instance they wanted a very short statement to replace the rather verbose statement which is now in the bill. At that time they brought up the question of the confusing details of the bill which they thought should be changed. I said, "That fits pretty well into this bill. I am fairly well satisfied with it myself, but its language may seem confusing." I told them that I had reported the bill from the Civil Service Committee, and therefore would have charge of the bill on the floor of the Senate. I said further, "I will assure you that I myself shall not call up the bill for at least a few days, until we can go into this thing and see how these amendments will fit in, and I will consult the Senator from California, other members of the committee, and perhaps some Members of the House by telephone."

I came in this morning without any intention of calling this bill up today.

Since the Senator from California asked unanimous consent to have it considered I am not going to object to consideration of the bill because I am personally satisfied with it, but I believe there are others who are not, and it is an important piece of legislation.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I was not present during the hearings; I was present when the bill was reported. I think it a vitally important bill. I am entirely in favor of the objectives of the bill—I want that clearly understood—but to establish a new agency in the Civil Service Commission and to give it administrative functions which now belong to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, as it apparently does, is a question that should be carefully considered. I think it is an important subject, and as a member of the committee who was not present at the hearing, but who was present when the bill was ordered to be reported, I believe that the bill should be recommitted, not for the purpose of killing it but for arriving at a more thorough understanding of it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, in view of the suggestion of the Senator from California, the chairman of the committee, and in view of the statement of the Senator from Virginia, who is a member of the committee, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Civil Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused for the remainder of the afternoon. I wish to appear before the Appropriations Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, consent of the Senate is granted.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1415) to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, shortly before I concluded my address to the Senate yesterday on Senate bill 1415, the Federal pay bill, I had expressed the repeated opinion that of all of the great labor groups in the United States the Federal workers had been the least favorably dealt with. I called the attention of the Senate to the fact that while the cost of living index has gone up 33 points from January 1, 1944, to the present time, the basic increase of the Federal worker has gone up only about 16 percent. Indeed, I might say to Senators that, since in the last pay bill we gave the advantage to the workers in the lower brackets, some of the workers in the upper brackets have had less than a 9-percent increase in the last 5 years, and consequently their real wage or buying power has been cut some 24 or 25 percent.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I wish to call the attention of the Senator to his own report, where it says, at the bottom of page 2:

With increase under the 1945 Pay Act, average straight-time annual earnings of Federal workers have increased only 21.3 percent.

That is in the report submitted by the Senator.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, that is not a report made by the chairman of the committee except as reflecting certain testimony which was given before the committee; but taking that testimony at its full value, it does not in any way deny the validity of what I have just said. The basic increase in wages has been 15.9 percent. We speak of it roughly as 16 percent. Beyond that 16 percent, away back in 1942, we raised the minimum of custodial workers to \$1,200 a year, and gave slight increases to some other workers. A very small fraction of the workers in the Federal service received that increase, and it did amount to an average of 1 percent, spread over the entire pay roll. About 25 percent, as a result of long-time service in the Government, some with in-grade employments that can affect the total, average about 2½ percent. Because of the critical situation of the labor market, the Army and Navy were compelled to do some upgrading to a total extent of about 2 percent, spread over the whole pay roll.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. In just a moment. I have carefully examined the records of the Government, and I find 80 or 85 percent of the workers in the upper brackets are still receiving about the same basic pay they received in 1941. I think a worker who was getting \$8,000 in 1941 is now getting \$8,750. Consequently those workers have had about a 9-percent increase. They have not had any within-grade promotion; they have not had any upgrading. They did not benefit by the raising of the minimum. They are left here, at the end of 4 or 5 years of long, arduous work, with 25 percent less buying power than they had 4 years ago. It does not matter how one may quibble or deny that, that is the simple conclusion.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Am I to understand that the Senator does not agree with the report of his committee with respect to his own bill? As a matter of fact, here it is, in plain, unequivocal language—I will read it again:

With the increase under the 1945 Pay Act, average straight-time annual earnings of Federal workers have increased only 21.3 percent.

Mr. President, that does not include any upgrading. That was fully brought out in the testimony, in which Mr. Fleming, representing the Civil Service Commission, said that no figure of upgrading was included; in fact, he indicated that he did not know how much upgrading there had been, that is, employees promoted from one grade to another involving an increase in salary and percentages on pay increases. That should be included.

The Senator said yesterday that the increase was only \$5 a month. Evidently the Senator did not have before him the schedules. An employee who re-

ceives \$2,000 now gets \$100 a year in-grade increase every year, under the 1945 act. In other words, there is an automatic increase of \$100 each year for a period of 6 years.

As the employee goes higher, the increase is greater. A \$2,540 employee gets an automatic increase of \$110; a \$2,650 employee an increase of \$110; a \$2,830 employee an increase of \$110 a year; a \$3,310 employee, \$110; a \$3,640 employee, \$110. That is an automatic increase every 12 months.

In the higher brackets, which increase every 18 months automatically, there is an increase as high as \$210 a year, for the \$4,300 employee, and the \$5,180 employee gets \$210 a year. I do not see how the Senator can repudiate and disclaim the fact that here is a report made by his own committee, on his own bill, and I assume he had some part in preparing it—which specifically and unequivocally states that straight-time annual earnings have increased since 1941, for Federal employees, by 21.3 percent.

Mr. DOWNEY. First, Mr. President, let me categorically correct the Senator on one statement. The declarations I made about the time of within-grade employment, and the amount, had to do with the period before 1945, and if the Senator was on the floor of the Senate when I made the statement, he should have known it. What we were discussing was how much of a raise there was in the average straight-time earnings of Federal employees from 1941 to July 1945, and the statement I made had to do with that period of time.

As I stated on the floor at the same time, on July 1 we did liberalize the within grade employments as to amounts, and as to a decreasing time factor, and that is the figure the Senator has just given. But we have no way of judging yet the effect of those figures. We do know what was the effect of within-grade advancement from January 1, 1941, to July 1, 1945.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. We want to get the figures correct. The \$60 a year to which the Senator refers, under the old law, was paid only in the lower brackets, but under the Senator's bill an employee getting \$2,200 would get a \$100 increase, just as he does now.

Mr. DOWNEY. That is exactly what I stated yesterday.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator said \$5 a month, and all he has to do is look at the record and see that he said it.

Mr. DOWNEY. That is \$60 a year.

Mr. BYRD. It is not a hundred dollars a year.

Mr. DOWNEY. The hundred-dollar-a-year provision has existed only since July the 1st.

Mr. BYRD. I differ with the Senator. I have a statement here from the Civil Service Commission showing that an employee who, under the old law, received \$2,200 a year, got an automatic in-grade promotion of \$100 a year.

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes; but my statement about \$5 a month, or \$60 a year, was made with reference to workers getting less than \$2,200. I stated that in the cate-

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

NOVEMBER 15 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported by Mr. HICKENLOOPER, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in *italic*]

DECEMBER 7 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Recommitted to the Committee on Civil Service

AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the
4 physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal
5 Government, the heads of departments and agencies, includ-
6 ing Government-owned and controlled corporations are
7 authorized, within the limits of appropriations made avail-
8 able therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health
9 programs which will provide health services for employees
10 under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That the
11 health services provided for Federal employees shall be

1 established only upon recommendation of the Civil Service
2 Commission after consultation with the Public Health Serv-
3 ice, *shall be established only in localities where there are a*
4 *sufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the pro-*
5 *vision of such services*, and shall be limited to (1) treat-
6 ments on the job of minor illnesses and minor dental
7 conditions except in cases of emergency or of injury or
8 illness sustained while in the performance of the employee's
9 duty in accordance with the Act of September 7, 1916,
10 entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees
11 of the United States suffering injuries while in the per-
12 formance of their duties, and for other purposes", as amended
13 (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15); (2) preemploy-
14 ment and other examinations; (3) referral of employees
15 to private physicians and dentists; and (4) education and
16 preventive programs relating to health, including the alle-
17 viation of health hazards in the working environment:
18 *Provided further*, That the health program now being con-
19 ducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the
20 Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company shall not
21 be affected by the provisions of this Act: *And provided*
22 *further*, That such health programs as are now being con-
23 ducted for other Federal employees may be continued until
24 June 30, 1946. The Civil Service Commission shall serve
25 as a coordinating agency in the development of such services

1 for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with the
2 Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to which
3 such services shall be available to employees.

Passed the House of Representatives September 24, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2716

AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service

NOVEMBER 15 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported with an amendment

DECEMBER 7 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Recommitted to the Committee on Civil Service

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-2nd, No. 15

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 4, 1946; for actions of Friday, February 1, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS.

Adjournment.....	6,14	Labor.....	8,13,18,19	Regional authority.....	22
Appropriations.....	13	Lands, public.....	9	Relief, foreign.....	21
Cooperatives.....	11	Nutrition.....	20	Research.....	17
Economy.....	2,19	Personnel.....	1,13	Small business.....	25
Electrification.....	20	Prices.....	7,8,19	Subsidies.....	8
F.E.P.C.....	4	Property, surplus.....	16,24	Sugar.....	7
Grains.....	15	Purchasing.....	3	Taxation.....	11
Health.....	1	R.F.C.....	10	Transportation.....	5
Inflation.....	19	Reclamation.....	22,23	Veterans.....	12,16,24

HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Jonkman, Mich., criticized Department's handling of sugar situation and blamed CCC's price policy for refusal of Cuban growers to sell. Senate Committee reported bill authorizing health program for Federal employees. Sen. Butler submitted resolution to investigate black markets in grain and feed.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H.R. 2716, to authorize health programs for Government employees (S. Rept. 913) (p. 712).
Received the Jan. 1946 report relating to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof (including one FSA employee on the Health and Education Subcommittee and 2 FS employees on the Public Lands and Surveys Committee) (pp. 712-3).
2. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a constituent's letter opposing the 75¢ minimum-wage bill and urging reduction in Government expenditures (pp. 714-5).
3. CONTRACT SETTLEMENT. Received from the Contract Settlement Director the sixth report on war contract terminations and settlements. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 711.)
4. F.E.P.C. Continued debate on S. 101, the FEPC bill (pp. 715-6, 718-43, 745-51). During the debate Sen. Russell, Ga., stated that the proposed commission provided for in the bill could work ruin on American commerce, agriculture, and business (p. 725).
5. LAND-GRANT FREIGHT RATES. Sen. Wheeler, Mont., inserted correspondence with the Budget Bureau and War and Navy Departments and a statement of the Interstate Commerce Committee on H.R. 4184, to repeal land-grant rates on Government transportation, indicating excessive charges against the Government for such rates (pp. 716-8).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 4 (p. 752).

HOUSE

7. SUGAR; PRICES. Rep. Jonkman, Mich., criticized this Department's handling of the sugar situation and blamed CCC's price policy for failure of the Cuban growers to sell U.S. the 1946 crop (p. 813).
8. LABOR. Continued debate on H.R. 4908, the labor fact-finding bill, and H.R. 5262, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes (pp. 755-812). During the debate, Rep. Gavin, Pa., criticized OPA, urged that it be discontinued, and claimed that subsidies on meat, butter, flour, etc. are no better than higher prices on these commodities (p. 789); and Rep. DeLacy, Wash., claimed that the Case bill (H.R. 5262) would result in lowered farm prices and stated, "the NAM openly says the family-sized farm is uneconomic" (p. 803).
9. PUBLIC LANDS. Received from Interior Department a report of all withdrawals and restorations of public lands during the year 1945. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 814.)
10. R.F.C. Received the report of RFC activities for July, 1945. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 814.)
11. COOPERATIVES. Received a Guernsey County (Ohio) Farm Bureau petition opposing any change in laws relating to the taxing of cooperatives (p. 815).
12. VETERANS. Received two veterans' organization petitions urging unemployment benefits to veterans under present strike conditions (p. 815).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the program for this week as follows: Mon., Tues., and Wed., H.R. 4908 and H.R. 5262, labor fact-finding and mediation bills; Wed. (possibly) H.R. 4199, retirement benefits for department heads and Members of Congress, H.J. Res. 265, rivers and harbors projects, and H.R. 1118, amendments to the Hatch Political Activities Act; and Thurs. and Fri., the War Department civil functions appropriation bill (p. 795).
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 4 (p. 814).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. GRAINS; FEEDS. S. Res. 223, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., to investigate black market operations with respect to agricultural commodities. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 544-5).
16. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. H.R. 5329, by Rep. Manasco, Ala., to amend the Surplus Property Act with reference to veterans' preference, and to the disposal agency for surplus property outside the U.S. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 814.)
17. RESEARCH. H.R. 5332, by Rep. Luce, Conn., to create a Department of Science and Research. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 814.) Remarks of author (p. A452).
18. LABOR. H.R. 5334, by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., to repeal the National Labor Relations Act and to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, and to create an NLRB. To Labor Committee. (p. 814.) Remarks of author (pp. 760-9).



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 92

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1946

No. 15

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, January 18, 1946)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Shepherd of Souls who dost neither slumber nor sleep, we seek the completeness which is only in Thee, because Thou hast first sought us. In conscience, in quiet hours when above earth's strident voices the still small voice speaks to ourselves, in thoughts that will not stay on the ground, in deep needs that drive us to Thyself, in the sacrament of human love, the beauty of nature, the spiritual heritage of our race, in seers and prophets and in Christ over all Thou dost stand at the door and knock. May we open the door and, admitting the Divine Guest, be ourselves fit channels of that love which at last will break down every wall of partition and fulfill the desires of all nations. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. O'DANIEL obtained the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Texas will yield, I wish to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Before that is done, the Chair would like to lay before the Senate certain reports, and so forth, for appropriate reference, and there is other routine business which, if there is no objection, might be transacted at this time.

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of the Committee on Commerce [Mr. BAILEY], which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
January 24, 1946.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President pro tempore of the Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to advise that in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 15, 1939, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Commerce to be members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy:

Senator CHARLES C. GOSSETT, of Idaho.
Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, of California.

Under the provisions of the law, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce is an ex officio member of the Board. I will announce the appointment of these members in the Senate at the first opportunity as they are designated in January of each year. I am writing to inform you of the names of my appointees because of the fact that under the law the President of the Senate appoints one member of the Board.

With best wishes,
Yours very truly,

JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of the Committee on Commerce [Mr. BAILEY], which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
January 24, 1946.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President pro tempore,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 301 of the Seventy-eighth Congress I have appointed as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy the following members of the Committee on Commerce:

Senator JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, of Arkansas.
Senator GUY CORDON, of Oregon.

Under the provisions of the law, I am an ex officio member of the Board of Visitors as chairman of the Committee on Commerce. I am advising you of my appointment of these

members as the President of the Senate appoints one member to the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy in January of each year.

With best wishes,

Yours very truly,

JOSIAH W. BAILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of Commerce (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

WITHDRAWALS OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the withdrawals and restorations of public land in certain cases by the Commissioner of the General Land Office during the period from January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO.

A letter from the vice president and treasurer of the Washington Gas Light Co., Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of the business of that company, together with a list of stockholders, for the year ended December 31, 1945 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT ON WAR CONTRACT TERMINATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

A letter from the Director of Contract Settlement, transmitting, pursuant to law, the sixth report on war contract terminations and settlements (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee

tee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"Whereas since its inception, the State of New York, a free and independent sovereignty and one of the Original Thirteen (13) States, has claimed and exercised ownership, dominion, and jurisdiction over the lands under the ocean seaward for a distance of three (3) miles and the lands under all tidal and navigable waters within its boundaries; and

"Whereas the State's title to these lands, in common with all unappropriated lands, was and is based upon the sovereign character of the people of the State of New York as successors to the sovereign rights of the Crown of England; and

"Whereas, as sovereign, the people of the State of New York own hundreds of miles of submerged and tidal lands on the Atlantic Ocean, and in New York Harbor, Long Island Sound, the Hudson River, the Mohawk River, including vital stretches of the State Barge Canal, the Niagara River, the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and other inland streams and waters; and

"Whereas millions of dollars worth of these lands have been sold to the owners of the adjacent uplands and they in turn, acting in good faith upon the title conveyed by the people of the State of New York, have invested millions of dollars in improvements; and

"Whereas as a result of these improvements, there has been an incalculable increase in assessed valuation of these lands, upon which municipalities and the State rely as a basis of taxation and great revenue; and

"Whereas the title of the people of the State of New York to these lands and the title of those holding the lands by grant from the people of the State of New York has been upheld by numerous decisions of the New York courts and the Supreme Court of the Federal Government, its various departments and divisions; and

"Whereas the United States Department of the Interior, through the Secretary of the Interior, now advances claims which would jeopardize the title of the people of the State of New York to these lands and the title of those municipalities and private corporations and individuals now enjoying title, possession or other interests in such lands so granted by the people of the State of New York; and

"Whereas the raising of such claims, after more than a century and a half of acquiescence and consent, may cast an unjustifiable cloud upon the title of the people of the State of New York; and

"Whereas the claims of the Secretary of the Interior are devoid of basis in fact and law, and are contrary to the sound national policy of recognizing the ownership by the

States, and by the State of New York, of the submerged or reclaimed lands within their boundaries: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to pass promptly the resolution known as House Joint Resolution 225, already passed by the House of Representatives and now pending in the Senate of the United States, which would quiet the State's title to these lands, remove the cloud placed thereon and disclaim any supposed interest by the Federal Government in such lands; and be it further

"Resolved (if the Senate concur), that the Legislature of the State of New York respectfully request the United States Senate Judiciary committee to take favorable action upon said House Joint Resolution 225, and Resolution 48, now before that committee; and be it further

"Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York respectfully requests the United States Senate to give early and favorable consideration to said House Joint Resolution 225 and Senate Joint Resolution 48, the end that the original title of the people of the State of New York in and to these lands may be confirmed.

"By order of the Assembly,

"ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,

"Clerk."

"In senate, January 30, 1946.

"Concurred in without amendment.

"By order of the senate.

"WILLIAM S. KING,

"Clerk."

By Mr. MAYBANK:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Concurrent resolution urging the United States Senators from South Carolina to vigorously support and vote for House Joint Resolution 225, now pending in the Senate of the United States, providing for the release and quitclaim to the several States of the lands lying beneath the tidewaters and inland waterway of the States

"Whereas prior to the year 1937 no claim was made by the Federal Government or by Federal officials to title to tidewater lands and lands under the waters of navigable streams within the boundaries of the several States; and

"Whereas since said time certain officials of the United States of America have taken the position that the title to such lands is not in the several States but in the United States; and

"Whereas there is now pending in the United States Supreme Court a suit by the United States of America against the State of California in which the title to such lands is involved. An adverse opinion in that case would seriously affect the interest of every State in the Union having a coast line or inland navigable streams; and

"Whereas there is now pending in the Senate of the United States of America House Joint Resolution 225, which seeks to quiet the title to all such lands and declare the same to be in the States and in such manner avoid much litigation on the subject, and perhaps save to the States millions of dollars' worth of valuable property; and

"Whereas it is the opinion of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina that

the status of the title to such lands should be definitely fixed in the States, and that the resolution above referred to should be passed: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the Honorable BURNET R. MAYBANK and the Honorable OLIN D. JOHNSTON, United States Senators from the State of South Carolina, be, and they are, urged to support and vote for House Joint Resolution 225 when the same is up for consideration in the United States Senate; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the United States Senators from the State of South Carolina."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

S. 286. A bill for the relief of James F. Desmond; without amendment (Rept. No. 914).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

* S. 1710. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant and convey to the Virginia Electric & Power Co. a perpetual easement in two strips of land comprising portions of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 915);

S. 1738. A bill to establish a Chief of Chaplains in the United States Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 916);

S. 1739. A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy shore activities; without amendment (Rept. No. 917); and

S. J. Res. 130. Joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint Rear Adm. Earle W. Mills, United States Navy, to the office of Chairman and member of the United States Maritime Commission and Administrator of the War Shipping Administration without affecting his naval status and perquisites; without amendment (Rept. No. 918).

REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Mr. HICKENLOOPER, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which was re-committed the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 913) thereon.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate reports for the month of January 1946, from the chairmen of certain committees, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HICKENLOOPER, from the Committee on Civil Service,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2716]

The Committee on Civil Service to whom was recommitted the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide health programs for Government employees, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

H. R. 2716 was originally reported from the Committee on Civil Service on November 15, 1945. Prior to consideration of the bill by the Senate, a number of questions were raised by interested Government agencies concerning the effects of certain language of the bill upon matters placed within their respective jurisdictions by other provisions of law. In order to enable the committee to study these questions and to formulate and consider any amendments which it might deem appropriate with a view to clarifying the language of the bill, the Senate, on December 7, 1945, recommitted H. R. 2716 to the committee. The committee thereafter held further hearings on the bill, and agreed upon amendments designed to carry out suggestions made by the Federal Security Agency, the United States Employees Compensation Commission, and the Civil Service Commission.

Briefly, the objectives of the bill are to provide for promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government. In order to carry out these objectives, heads of departments and agencies would be authorized, within the limits of funds appropriated therefor by the Congress, to establish health programs for their employees. Services provided under these programs would be limited to treatments on the job of illnesses and dental conditions requiring emergency attention, preemployment and other examinations, referral of employees to private physicians and dentists, and preventive programs relating to health. The provisions of the bill are explained in further detail in the committee's earlier report on this bill (Rept. No. 743, 79th Cong.).

In addition to the amendment limiting establishment of health programs under the bill to localities where there are a sufficient number of employees to warrant the provision of such services, which was adopted by the committee when the bill was first reported, the committee has agreed upon the following additional amendments:

The language of the bill as originally reported would have permitted treatment on the job of cases of injury or illness sustained by an employee in the performance of his duty, whether or not the treatment required is of an emergency nature. Also the bill would have permitted the inclusion of education and preventive programs relating to health, including alleviation of health hazards in the working environment. In order that programs under the bill will not overlap or interfere with the functions of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, the committee adopted amendments making clear that only illnesses and dental conditions which require emergency attention may be treated under this bill, and removing from the bill the provisions authorizing programs relating to alleviation of health hazards in the working environment.

Under the bill as originally reported the Civil Service Commission was designated as the coordinating agency in the development of services provided pursuant to the bill, and programs could be established only upon recommendation of the Commission after consultation with the Public Health Service. Upon recommendation of the Federal Security Agency, concurred in by the Civil Service Commission, the committee added a provision permitting the establishment of professional standards for such services only upon recommendation of the Public Health Service. The purposes of this amendment are set forth in the attached correspondence from the Federal Security Agency and the Civil Service Commission.

The committee also adopted an amendment making clear that, wherever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be utilized under the bill, the term "physicians" includes surgeons and osteopathic practitioners within the scope of their practice as defined by State law.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
November 16, 1945.

Hon. SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
Chairman, Committee on Civil Service,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: A question has arisen concerning H. R. 2716, a bill to provide for health programs for Government employees, which I feel should be called to your attention in connection with consideration of the bill by your committee.

The text of the bill, as submitted to the Congress by the Civil Service Commission, was the result of discussions between the several interested agencies of the Government, including the Public Health Service in this Agency. In one respect, however, the report of the House Committee on Civil Service appears to place a different interpretation on this text from that which we had intended and which we believe to have been intended by the other agencies. We had understood that in establishing the professional standards for any Government-employee health program the Public Health Service would have the primary responsibility for determining professional standards; or, at least, that such standards should be fixed only by agreement between the Civil Service Commission and the Public Health Service. The House committee report, however, seems to indicate that the Public Health Service should operate in a purely advisory capacity, with final responsibility on professional as well as on other aspects of the program vested in the Civil Service Commission.

I do not believe it was the intention of any of the administrative agencies which participated in the framing of this bill to require the Civil Service Commission to set up a professional organization duplicating in part the work now being done by the Public Health Service. While it may be that the House committee likewise did not intend that result, I should be afraid that it would be an inevitable consequence of relegating the Public Health Service to a wholly advisory role.

The result would be particularly anomalous in those agencies in which the Public Health Service would itself be furnishing the health services to employees, an arrangement which the House committee stated would be logical in the case of agencies which do not install health units of their own. Here especially, it has seemed to me inappropriate that standards of service be established exclusively by the Civil Service Commission.

I am hesitant to suggest at this late date a change in the text of the bill. It may be that, if you think our point well taken, it could be met by a statement in the report of your committee that the Public Health Service is to bear the primary responsibility for the establishment of professional standards, or at least that such standards are not to be established without its concurrence. Even if such a statement were included, however, I should still be somewhat troubled by the seeming conflict between the reports of the two committees, and—again assuming your agreement with our point of view—I should suggest as the best solution the addition of another sentence to the bill. Such a sentence might read: "Professional standards for such services shall be established only upon recommendation of the Public Health Service."

We have not had opportunity to obtain the advice of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to the relation of these comments to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Administrator.

DECEMBER 7, 1945.

HON. WATSON MILLER,
Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

DEAR WATSON: My attention has been called to a letter addressed to Senator Downey by Mr. Collins, as Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, relative to H. R. 2716, a bill to provide for health programs for Government employees. At the conclusion of Mr. Collins' letter to Senator Downey he suggests an amendment to the bill, as reported to the Senate, which would provide that "professional standards for such services shall be established only upon recommendation of the Public Health Service."

If the Federal Security Agency means by "professional standards" the types and quality of health services to be provided employees under the proposed health program, the Civil Service Commission would have no objection to the proposed amendment.

I am wondering if you would be willing to indicate to me whether or not our interpretation of these two words is in accord with the views of your Agency.

Very sincerely and cordially yours,

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Commissioner.*

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
December 13, 1945.

HON. ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
*Commissioner, United States Civil Service Commission,
Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR ARTHUR: You asked me in your letter of December 7, 1945: "If the Federal Security Agency means by 'professional standards' the types and quality of health services to be provided employees under the proposed health program, the Civil Service Commission would have no objection to the proposed amendment."

I have discussed this question with the members of the staff of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service most intimately concerned with the proposed health program and they assure me that their conception of "professional standards" is precisely as you stated.

Sincerely yours,

WATSON B. MILLER, *Administrator.*

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., December 26, 1945.

Hon. SHERIDAN DOWNEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DOWNEY: My attention has been called to the fact that in a letter addressed to you the Federal Security Agency suggested that the following language be added to the health and medical bill:

"Professional standards for such services shall be established only upon recommendation of the Public Health Service."

We have discussed this amendment with the Federal Security Agency, and on the basis of an explanation which we have received from Hon. Watson B. Miller, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, we are prepared to indicate that the proposed amendment would be perfectly satisfactory to us.

Very sincerely and cordially yours,

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,
Commissioner.

○

Calendar No. 923

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 2716

[Report No. 913]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

NOVEMBER 15 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported by Mr. HICKENLOOPER, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

DECEMBER 7 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Recommitted to the Committee on Civil Service

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Reported by Mr. HICKENLOOPER, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the
4 physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal
5 Government, the heads of departments and agencies, includ-
6 ing Government-owned and controlled corporations are
7 authorized, within the limits of appropriations made avail-
8 able therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health

1 programs which will provide health services for employees
2 under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That the
3 health services provided for Federal employees shall be
4 established only upon recommendation of the Civil Service
5 Commission after consultation with the Public Health Serv-
6 ice, *shall be established only in localities where there are a*
7 *sufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the pro-*
8 *vision of such services*, and shall be limited to (1) treat-
9 ments on the job of ~~minor illnesses and minor dental~~
10 ~~conditions except in cases of emergency or of injury or~~
11 ~~illness sustained while in the performance of the employee's~~
12 ~~duty in accordance with the Act of September 7, 1916,~~
13 ~~entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees~~
14 ~~of the United States suffering injuries while in the per-~~
15 ~~formance of their duties, and for other purposes"~~, as amended
16 ~~(U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, ch. 15)~~ *illnesses and dental*
17 *conditions requiring emergency attention*; (2) preemploy-
18 ment and other examinations; (3) referral of employees
19 to private physicians and dentists; and (4) ~~education and~~
20 ~~preventive programs relating to health, including the alle-~~
21 ~~viation of health hazards in the working environment:~~
22 *Provided further*, That the health program now being con-
23 ducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the
24 Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company shall not
25 be affected by the provisions of this Act: *And provided*

1 *further*, That such health programs as are now being con-
2 ducted for other Federal employees may be continued until
3 June 30, 1946. The Civil Service Commission shall serve
4 as a coordinating agency in the development of such services
5 for all Federal employees and, in collaboration with the
6 Public Health Service, with respect to the extent to which
7 such services shall be available to employees. *Professional*
8 *standards for such services shall be established only upon*
9 *recommendation of the Public Health Service: Provided,*
10 *That wherever the professional services of physicians are*
11 *authorized to be utilized under this Act, the definition of*
12 *"physician" contained in the Act of September 7, 1916, as*
13 *amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 790), shall be*
14 *applicable.*

Passed the House of Representatives September 24,
1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 2716

[Report No. 913]

AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Civil Service

NOVEMBER 15 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945
Reported with an amendment

DECEMBER 7 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945
Recommitted to the Committee on Civil Service

FEBRUARY 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 25, 1946, for actions of Thurs. and Fri., Feb. 21 and 22, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjourned.....	14, 21	Food production.....	27	Price control.....	36
Appropriations.....	19	Forestry.....	2	Property, surplus.....	7
Assistant secretaries....	12	Housing.....	17, 22, 30, 37	Purchasing.....	4
Bankruptcy.....	5	Inflation.....	32	Relief, foreign.....	38
Butter inspection.....	16	Legislative program.....	19	Research.....	24
Claims.....	6	Marketing.....	35	Rural rehabilitation.....	3
Economy.....	32	Minerals.....	2, 25	School lunch prog.,	13, 15, 28
Electrification.....	23	Nomination.....	1	Territories & Posses.	20, 34
Feed shortage.....	10, 18	Personnel.....	9, 19	Transportation.....	8, 31
Farm prices.....	29	Postage.....	26	Veterans.....	3, 33
				Wildlife conservation....	11

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed school lunch bill. House Ways and Means Committee reported bill to authorize USDA to condemn unfit materials to be used in process or renovated butter. Senate confirmed nomination of Porter as Price Administrator. Senate passed bills to restrict mineral development on, and adjust boundaries of, national forests. Senate passed bill to transfer an FSA rehabilitation project to N. Dak., for use of veterans. Rep. Jenkins stated New Deal is adopting program advocated by Republican Congressional Food Study Committee.

SENATE - February 21

1. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Paul Porter as Price Administrator (pp. 1548-9).
2. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 913, to protect scenic values along Catalina Highway in the Coronado National Forest, Ariz., by restricting mineral development (p. 1555).
Passed without amendment S. 1226, to readjust the exterior boundaries of the Kaibab National Forest and certain other lands, Ariz. (p. 1556).
3. RURAL REHABILITATION. Passed as reported S. 1336, to transfer the FSA Burlington Farms Project to N. Dak. for the benefit and rehabilitation of handicapped veterans (pp. 1555-6).
4. PURCHASING. Passed without amendment H. R. 2284, to prohibit payment of fees, kick-backs, or gifts by subcontractors in efforts to get Government contracts from prime contractors or a higher subcontractor (p. 1563). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. BANKRUPTCY. Passed over, on objection of Sen. Cordon, Oreg., H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time salaried referees under the Bankruptcy Act (p. 1561).
6. CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 129, to provide relief for banks, merchants, etc., by limiting the time within which the Government may bring action to recover the proceeds of its checks by reason of forged endorsements or

- unauthorized signatures (p. 1563). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Military Affairs Committee submitted an interim report on disposal of surplus war plants (S. Rept. 987)(pp. 1564-5).
 8. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Received a N. J. Legislature memorial opposing this project (pp. 1544-5).
 9. PERSONNEL. Received a Virgin Islands Assembly petition favoring inclusion of Federal employees in those Islands under S. 1415, to increase Federal pay (p. 1545).
At the request of Sen. Cordon, Oreg., passed over S. 1325, to extend the Employees' Compensation Act to certain employees including those rendering service to the U. S. for nominal pay and without compensation (p. 1553). Sen. Fulbright, Ark., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to the bill (p. 1547).
At the request of Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., passed over H. R. 2716, to authorize appropriations for health programs for Federal employees (p. 1557).
At the request of Sen. Revercomb, passed over S. 1105, to modify the penalties under the Hatch Political Activities Act, and then recommitted the bill to the Judiciary Committee for further study (p. 1560).
 10. FEED SHORTAGE. Received a R. I. Legislature memorial requesting alleviation of the feed and grain shortage for dairy cattle and poultry flocks (p. 1545).
 11. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Territories and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 965, to amend the Alaska game law (S. Rept. 982)(p. 1546).
 12. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE. Passed without amendment S. 1367, to provide for three additional Assistant Secretaries of Commerce (p. 1554).

SENATE - February 22

13. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a letter from the National PTA Congress favoring S. 962, to authorize such a program, and stated that he is in favor of the bill (p. 1608).
H. R. 3370, the school-lunch bill, was placed on the Senate calendar (p. 1609).
14. ADJOURNED until Tues., Feb. 26. Committees were authorized to submit reports during recess. (p. 1609.)

HOUSE - February 21

15. SCHOOL LUNCH BILL. Passed with amendments, 275-101, this bill, H. R. 3370 (pp. 1567-76). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Andresen, Minn., to strike out the \$15,000,000 authorization for the Office of Education (pp. 1568-73). Agreed, 252-110, to an amendment by Rep. Powell, N. Y., as modified by an amendment by Rep. Folger, N. C., to prohibit payment of Federal funds for providing food in any State or school if it discriminates because of race, creed, color, or national origin (pp. 1573-4)(this amendment had previously been agreed to in Committee of the Whole). Rejected, 121-260, a motion by Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee (pp. 1574-5).
16. BUTTER INSPECTION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3611, to authorize this Department to condemn materials intended for use in

and Saratoga Counties, N. Y., or to either of them, or any agency representing said counties, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Hudson River between the city of Mechanicville and Hemstreet Park in the town of Schaghticoke, N. Y.," approved April 2, 1941, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1248) to establish a Bureau of Scientific Research, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

TRANSFER OF FISH HATCHERY IN COMANCHE COUNTY, OKLA.

The bill (S. 396) providing for the transfer of a certain fish hatchery in Comanche County, Okla. to the city of Lawton, Okla., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey to the city of Lawton, Okla., all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the fish hatchery property which is located south of such city in Comanche County, Okla., and which is now under the control of the Department of the Interior.

MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC CURRENT IN THE COUNTY OF HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 3657) to ratify and confirm Act 32 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1945, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISSUE OF REVENUE BONDS FOR HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 3614) to ratify and confirm Act 33 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1945, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under chapter 118, Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1945, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVENUE BONDS FOR PUBLIC-WORKS PURPOSES IN ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 3580) to authorize municipalities and public utility districts in the Territory of Alaska to issue revenue bonds for public-works purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB (and other Senators). Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

Mr. MURDOCK subsequently said: Mr. President, I was called from the Chamber and was not present when House bill 2716 was reached. I thought that I would be back in the Chamber in ample time to ask that the bill be passed over. I have an amendment which I should like to offer to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed over on objection by the

Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB].

Mr. MURDOCK. Very well.

JAMES F. DESMOND

The bill (S. 286) for the relief of James F. Desmond was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General and the General Accounting Office are authorized and directed to credit the accounts of James F. Desmond, postmaster, at Reading, Mass., in the sum of \$7,141.11, representing the net shortage which resulted from embezzlement of funds by the former assistant postmaster at the Reading, Mass., post office.

EASEMENT TO PORTIONS OF NORFOLK NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The bill (S. 1710) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant and convey to the Virginia Electric & Power Co. a perpetual easement in two strips of land comprising portions of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant and convey by quitclaim deed under such conditions as he may approve, to Virginia Electric & Power Co., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, without cost to said corporation, a perpetual easement in two strips of land, each 70 feet in width, and 414 feet in length and 663 feet in length, respectively, containing 0.494 of an acre of land, more or less, comprising portions of the salvage yard, and the public works storage lot, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., for the construction, maintenance, operation, renewal, replacement, and repair of electric power transmission and distribution lines consisting of poles, wires, cables, and other fixtures and appurtenances incidental thereto, the metes and bounds descriptions of which are on file in the Navy Department.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy, in consideration of the transfer to the United States by Virginia Electric & Power Co. title to certain equipment consisting of poles, wires, cross arms, insulators, and other incidental materials, is further authorized to transfer, under such conditions as he shall approve, to said Virginia Electric & Power Co., without cost to said corporation, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in two electric cables, each three-conductor, 350,000 circular mils, 11,000-volt, and each 3,910 feet in length, which are installed within two conduits of the United States of America, constructed in and upon a strip of land comprising a part of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; and the Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to grant and convey, under such conditions as he may approve, to Virginia Electric & Power Co., without cost to said corporation, a perpetual easement to maintain, operate, renew, replace, and repair the aforesaid electric cables within said conduits, the metes and bounds description of the location of which is on file in the Navy Department.

CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS, UNITED STATES NAVY

The bill (S. 1738) to establish a Chief of Chaplains in the United States Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be in the Bureau of Naval Personnel a Chief of

Chaplains, designated by the Chief of Naval Personnel from among officers of the Chaplains Corps of the Regular Navy not below the rank of commander; and that such officer shall, while so serving, have the rank of rear admiral and shall receive the pay and allowances provided by law for rear admirals of the lower half.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY LOST AT FIRES AT NAVY SHORE ACTIVITIES

The bill (S. 1739) to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires which occurred at various Navy shore activities was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$1,741.95, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires occurring in a drill hall hangar and Quonset hut, naval air station, Pasco, Wash., on February 27, 1945; in Quonset hut, United States Naval Receiving Station, Navy 128, on July 15, 1945; in building 178 at Scout Observation Service Unit 1, Navy 128, on July 27, 1945: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

AMENDMENT OF FIRST WAR POWERS ACT, 1941

The bill (H. R. 4571) to amend the First War Powers Act, 1941, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator who made the objection withhold it for a moment. I wonder whether an explanation will suffice at this time.

Mr. BALL. I objected only because when I looked over the bill, it seemed to be a rather extensive measure relating to property held by the Alien Property Custodian, and I thought the bill should not be passed during consideration of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say that the bill comes here with the recommendation of the Alien Property Custodian and the Department of Justice. It provides that property taken under the First War Powers Act or under the Trading With the Enemy Act from those who were not enemies of this country, but who happened to be in enemy territory at the time, should now be returned to them. The bill further provides that they shall have no claim against the Government for the withholding of the properties up to this time. That, in brief, is what the bill provides.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BALL. I withdraw the objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, on page 7, in line 11, to strike out the period, and insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) hereof, no person to whom a return is made pursuant to this section, nor the successor in interest of such person, shall acquire or have any claim or right of action against the United States or any department, establishment, or agency thereof, or corporation owned thereby, or against any person authorized or licensed by the United States, founded upon the retention, sale, or other disposition, or use, during the period it was vested in the Alien Property Custodian, of the returned property, interest, or proceeds."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN FORT DOUGLAS MILITARY RESERVA- TION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1535) to authorize the Secretary of War to convey certain lands situated within the Fort Douglas Military Reservation to the Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with amendments on page 1, line 4, to strike out "convey by quitclaim deed" and insert "convey under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe"; on the same page, line 7, after the word "to", to strike out "the following-described lands" and insert "seven and eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four ten-thousandths acres of land, more or less"; and on page 2, beginning in line 3, to strike out:

Beginning at Monument Numbered 13 of the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, and running thence along the boundary line of the military reservation north no degrees no minutes forty seconds east five hundred and fifty-three and seventy-five one-hundredths feet; thence south seventy-five degrees nine minutes twelve seconds east seven hundred and eighty-three and eleven one-hundredths feet; thence south no degrees no minutes forty seconds west three hundred and fifty-three and seventy-five one-hundredths feet; thence along the boundary line of the military reservation north eighty-nine degrees fifty-seven minutes one second west seven hundred and fifty-seven feet to the point of beginning; containing seven and eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four ten-thousandths acres.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to convey under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe to the Shriners' Hospitals for Crippled Children, a Colorado corporation, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to seven and eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four ten-thousandths acres of land, more or less situated within the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah.

SEC. 2. The lands conveyed pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be used by the grantee as a location for a hospital for crippled children; and the deed of conveyance of such lands shall contain the express condition that if the grantee shall fail or cease to use such lands for such purposes, or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such lands, title thereto shall revert to the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, NORTH- ERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1163) to provide for the appointment of 2 additional district judges for the northern district of California which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Senate" to strike out "two additional district judges" and insert "one additional district judge", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional district judge for the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of California."

RESTORATION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1109) to restore to the Territory of Hawaii certain lands designated under section 203, title II, as available within the meaning of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs with an amendment to insert at the end of the bill the following new section:

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this act, if at any time the Department of Commerce discontinues use of the above-described lands, such lands shall thereupon become available lands within the meaning of section 203 of title II of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of section 203 of title II of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, as designates the land hereinafter described as available land within the meaning of that act, is hereby repealed and the land restored to its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii.

Portion of Hawaiian homeland of Keaukaha, trace 2, Waiakea, South Hilo, island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, as returned to the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii by resolution numbered 85 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission, dated July 18, 1944, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a spike at the northwest corner of this tract of land and on the southeast corner of the intersection of Nene and Akepa Streets, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "HALAI", being five

thousand two hundred and eight and twenty one-hundredths feet north and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighteen and six one-hundredths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Two hundred and ninety degrees eleven minutes five hundred and sixty-one and eighty-two one-hundredths feet along the south side of Nene Street;

2. Thence along same on a curve to the left with a radius of one thousand four hundred and sixty-five and four-tenths feet, the chord azimuth and distance being: Two hundred and sixty-eight degrees thirty-seven minutes one thousand and seventy-seven and thirty one-hundredths feet;

3. Two hundred and forty-seven degrees three minutes five hundred and ninety-six and sixty-two one-hundredths feet along same;

4. Three hundred and sixty degrees no minutes one thousand two hundred and thirty-seven and eighty-five one-hundredths feet;

5. Ninety degrees no minutes two thousand one hundred and fifty-three and sixty-nine one-hundredths feet;

6. One hundred and eighty degrees no minutes one thousand one hundred and seventy-three and four one-hundredths feet along the east side of the proposed extension of Akepa Street to the point of beginning, and containing an area of fifty acres, more or less.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Act, if at any time the Department of Commerce discontinues use of the above-described lands, such lands shall thereupon become available lands within the meaning of section 203 of title II of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4652) to provide credit for past service to substitute employees of the postal service when appointed to regular position; to extend annual and sick leave benefits to war service indefinite substitute employees; to fix the rate of compensation for temporary substitute rural carriers serving in the place of regular carriers in the armed forces; and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with an amendment on page 2, line 22, after the word "promotions," to insert the following:

Provided further, That upon appointment of a substitute employee to a regular position he shall not be placed in or promoted to a grade higher than the grade to which he would have progressed, including benefits authorized by section 23 of Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945, had his original appointment been to a regular position of grade 1: *And provided further,* That employees shall not be allowed credit for service performed under temporary or war-service appointments except when such service is continuous to the date of appointment as a classified substitute or regular employee.

SEC. 2. Employees who have been separated or shall hereafter be separated from the field service of the Post Office Department for military duty shall be given credit under the provisions of section 1 of this act for the periods or terms of substitute service immediately preceding their entry into military service and pro rata credit shall be given for the time engaged in military service. Employees who are reinstated to positions in the

Apr. 12

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 2716

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURDOCK to the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees, viz:

- 1 On page 2, line 5, strike out the words "after
- 2 consultation with" and insert the following: "and".

4-12-46—A

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 2716

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURDOCK to the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees.

APRIL 12 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 30, 1946
For actions of July 29, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 150

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	23, 28	Insect control.....	16	Property, surplus.....	37
Assistant secretaries....	3	Lands, public.....	15	R.F.C.....	20
Buildings and grounds....	5	Limitations statute.....	21	Reclamation.....	7, 33
Claims.....	16	Loans, farm.....	1	Relief, foreign.....	34
Dairy industry.....	22, 35	Machinery, farm.....	30	Reorganization.....	18, 31
Economic advisers.....	4	Marketing.....	2, 42	Reports.....	10
Electrification, rural....	8	Minerals.....	11	Research.....	2, 15
Fisheries.....	19	Minimum wages.....	32	Small business.....	27
Flood control.....	29	Nominations.....	4	Strategic materials.....	28
Foreign relations.....	6, 17	Patents.....	25	Sugar.....	41
Forestry.....	10, 11	Peanuts.....	42	Veterans.....	23
Grains.....	36	Personnel.....	9, 13, 14, 18, 40	Water pollution.....	24
Health.....	9, 26, 38	Price control.....	23, 39	Wildlife.....	12

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Cooley farm-credit bill. Senate passed research-marketing bill; agreed to modified version of amendment on State agencies jurisdiction. Senate passed bill to provide for 2 additional Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture. Senate confirmed nominations to Price Decontrol Board. Senate passed bill to authorize site acquisition and design of Federal buildings. Senate passed bill to authorize health program for Government personnel. Senate passed bill to provide basic authority for functions of Bureau of Reclamation. Senate passed bill to proposed Foreign Service Act of 1946. President approved bills: To provide for future peanut quotas at least as large as 1941 (July 26); to extend the Sugar Act until Dec. 31, 1947 (July 27).

SENATE

1. COOLEY FARM-CREDIT BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5991 (pp. 10518-23, 10537-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. RESEARCH; MARKETING. Passed with amendments H. R. 6932, the Flannagan-Hope bill (pp. 10514-5). Agreed to a modification of the amendment on State-agencies jurisdiction, which reads as follows: "To the maximum extent practicable marketing research work done hereunder in cooperation with the States shall be done in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations; marketing, educational, and demonstrational work done hereunder in cooperation with the States shall be done in cooperation with the State agricultural extension service; market information, inspection, regulatory work, and other marketing service done hereunder in cooperation with the State agencies shall be done in cooperation with the State departments of agriculture, and State bureaus and departments." Sen. Russell, Ga., said this amendment has been agreed to by "all the parties in interest, including the House authors." Except for this provision, the bill as passed was in the form as reported.
3. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE. Passed without amendment S. 1923, to provide for 2 additional Assistant Secretaries (p. 10484). A similar bill has been reported by the House committee.
4. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Roy L. Thompson, Daniel W. Bell, and George H. Mead to the Price Decontrol Board (pp. 10533-4).
Received the nomination of Edwin G. Nourse to the Council of Economic

Advisers (p. 10534).

5. BUILDINGS. Passed as reported S. 2412, to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings (pp. 10488-9). One of the amendments eliminates the provisions giving FBA control over furniture and rugs and Government-building cafeterias.
6. FOREIGN SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. R. 6907, to improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service (pp. 10485-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5654, to provide basic authority for certain functions of the Bureau of Reclamation (pp. 10483-4).
8. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 2404, to provide for REA refinancing of certain TVA loans to municipalities for rural-electrification projects (p. 10493).
9. HEALTH; PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment H. R. 2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (pp. 10479-80). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Downey, Calif., to provide for collaboration with the Public Health Service.
10. REPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2504, to provide for discontinuance of certain reports, including the ones on forest roads and trails, large AAA payments, and condition of work in the departments (p. 10478). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 6298, to authorize the exchange of mineral rights reserved on the Vesuvius watershed, Ohio, for surface rights of equal value owned by the U. S. in other lands that do not drain into Vesuvius Lake (p. 10487). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Passed with amendment H. R. 6097, to amend the wildlife conservation laws in several respects (pp. 10493-4).
13. PERSONNEL. During debate on another bill, Sen. Downey, Calif., proposed an amendment to lift the \$10,000 ceiling on certain Federal salaries to \$12,500, but after discussion, Sen. Ferguson, Mich., objected to the amendment (pp. 10500-2).
14. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. Passed with amendment H. R. 1497, to permit political activities of Federal employees in connection with municipalities in which they reside (p. 10481).
Discussed and passed over H. R. 1118, to authorize the Civil Service Commission to decide penalties for violation of the Hatch Act (pp. 10481-2).
15. RESEARCH LANDS. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6896, to grant to Miles City, Mont., certain land in Carter County (part of the USDA Livestock Range Experiment Station), for industrial and recreational purposes and as a museum site (S.Rept. 1900) (p. 10474).
16. CLAIMS; INSECT CONTROL. Passed over on objection of Sen. Taft, Ohio, S. 1250, for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as the result of the Government campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in Fla. (pp. 10477-8). Sen. Andrews, Fla., explained the bill and gave a short history of the case (pp. 10477-8).

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Immigration authorities are compelled to obtain warrants when a plane comes into this country from Cuba, it means that all the passengers in the plane may land in this country without let or hindrance, and can be admitted here without any obstacles being interposed.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to add my comment to that of the Senator from Georgia. I know of no State in the United States today where arrests cannot be made without warrants in cases of felony. That is the generally accepted law. In this instance I can conceive of no greater emergency than that which exists with reference to the entry of aliens into this country. I hope the objection will be withdrawn.

Mr. RUSSELL. I sincerely hope that the Senator from West Virginia will withdraw his objection.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask that the bill be passed over temporarily.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF LAW RELATING TO ABANDONMENT OF CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2938) to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment in section 1, on page 2, line 8, after the name "District of Columbia," to insert "Provided further, however, That no such owner shall be entitled to such reimbursement in any case where the proceeding is abandoned at the request or with the consent of the owner of such property."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

TERMS OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1289) to amend section 1 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the terms of office of members of the Federal Power Commission, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let the bill go over.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, all the bill does is to make it possible for members of the Federal Power Commission to hold over until their successors are qualified. The House has passed House bill 3704, Calendar No. 1086. I was about to ask that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill, and passed.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The bill as written permits a hold-over for an indefinite length of time. It permits any member of the Federal Power Commission whose term of office has expired to continue to serve as a member of the Commission for

an unlimited time without reappointment.

Mr. WHEELER. Similar laws are in effect with respect to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and many other agencies.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I ask that the bill be passed over temporarily.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

RESOLUTION AND BILLS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The resolution (S. Res. 207) to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from further consideration of joint resolution (S. J. Res. 116) to direct and require the discharge of certain members of the armed forces, to prohibit the drafting of certain persons into the Army or Navy, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, since the purposes of Senate Resolution 207, Calendar No. 872; Senate bill 1357, Calendar No. 1186; and Senate bill 1869, Calendar No. 1188, have all been accomplished by other legislation, I ask unanimous consent that those measures be taken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I submitted Senate Resolution 207 in the first instance. It is entirely satisfactory to me to take it from the calendar, because the purpose of that resolution has now been fulfilled.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Resolution 207, Senate bill 1357, and Senate bill 1869 will be indefinitely postponed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1248) to establish a Bureau of Scientific Research, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, before any action is taken on this bill I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill which is upon the calendar. I act upon the direction and authorization of the Civil Service Committee in offering this amendment, and I ask that it be read from the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from California will be stated.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator how long this amendment is, and whether it is of such a nature that it ought to be adopted on the call of the calendar?

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, the bill is most important. Every industrial group in America, every business

group, and every labor group has approved it. Extensive hearings have been held, and the bill has been unanimously approved by the members of the committee, including both Democrats and Republicans. The amendment is brief, and expresses the whole purpose.

At one time the distinguished Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] objected to the bill, and it has been held up since that time.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BILBO. What is it proposed to do?

Mr. DOWNEY. At the instigation and direction of the heads of agencies, and with the approval of the Public Health Service and the approval of Congress through an appropriation, the creation of emergency mental and dental facilities would be permitted in each of the departments of the Government. The service would be similar to what we have in the Senate. Physicians would be assigned to establish health and safety standards and to make free examinations. Nothing could be done without an appropriation by Congress.

The hearings on this bill extended over a period of several months. The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Safety Council, and other organizations approve the bill. The labor groups approve such a bill. Practically every great industry in the United States has emergency medical service.

The amendment is self-explanatory. I ask that the amendment be accepted by unanimous consent, that the bill be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2716) to provide for health programs for Government employees, which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment in the nature of a substitute, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from California will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government, the heads of departments and agencies, including Government-owned and controlled corporations are authorized, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise, health-service programs which will provide health services for employees under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That such health-service programs shall be established only after consultation with the Public Health Service and consideration of its recommendations, and only in localities where there are a sufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the provision of such services, and shall be limited to (1) treatments of on-the-job illness and dental conditions requiring emergency attention; (2) preemployment

and other examinations; (3) referral of employees to private physicians and dentists, and (4) preventive programs relating to health: *Provided further*, That the health program now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company shall not be affected by the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That such health programs as are now being conducted for other Federal employees may be continued until June 30, 1947. The Public Health Service, when requested to do so, shall review the health-service programs being conducted by any department or agency under authority of this act and shall submit appropriate comment and recommendations. Wherever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be utilized under this act, the definition of "physician" contained in the act of September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 790), shall be applicable.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not understand the reason for an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill before us was reported from the committee with several amendments. I am interested only because the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] was interested in the committee amendments. They are written just as he wanted them. I do not understand why an amendment in the nature of a substitute is offered.

Mr. DOWNEY. I shall be glad to explain the reason. The bill as reported from the committee gives primary direction to the Civil Service Commission. Objection was made on the ground that the primary initiating power should be the Public Health Service. Following that objection, the bill was again referred to our committee, and there was an additional hearing, in which practically all the members of the committee participated. It was finally decided that the primary responsibility under the terms of the bill should be vested in the Public Health Service rather than the Civil Service Commission. That decision having been made at a meeting of the committee, I was directed to offer this amendment in the nature of a substitute, which clarifies the bill and definitely restricts it in certain ways. It merely substitutes the Public Health Service for the Civil Service Commission as the dominating agency.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Would the amendment the Senator has proposed permit the deduction from the salaries of Federal employees of payments to a Blue Cross hospital plan?

Mr. DOWNEY. No; it has nothing to do with that. All it would do would be, in the case of the large governmental agencies, to permit establishment of a physician or a dentist or facilities for emergency treatment and care of the employees, exactly as we have provided in the case of the Senate and in the case of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the

amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILLS PASSED OVER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 85) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of representatives among several States was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let the joint resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 948) conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California to hear claims for damages as a result of a flood in Yuba County, Calif., was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3704) to amend section 1 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the terms of office of members of the Federal Power Commission was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AWARD OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS TO GREECE

The resolution (S. Res. 82) favoring the award of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Inasmuch as the purpose of the resolution has already been accomplished—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not think the purpose has been accomplished because I think the resolution covers more than the Dodecanese Islands.

Mr. PEPPER. Let me say that the resolution was reported unanimously, or without objection, by the Foreign Relations Committee. It is the same resolution which former Senator Lodge introduced in the Senate and which the Senate passed in the early twenties.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection to the resolution.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I find that I am mistaken. The resolution does refer only to the Dodecanese Islands.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thought it referred only to the Dodecanese Islands. They have already been awarded to Greece by the Foreign Ministers, but not, as I understand, by the Peace Conference as yet. Is that correct?

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I would simply suggest that, although the Foreign Ministers have agreed to award the Dodecanese Islands to Greece, that action has not been made final. The Peace Conference is now in session in

Paris. I see no harm in adopting the resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 82) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus (including Corfusa) and the 12 islands of the Aegean Sea, known as the Dodecanese Islands, where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the peace conference to Greece and become incorporated in the territory of Greece.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILL PASSED OVER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

The resolution (S. Res. 161) authorizing an investigation of all means of interstate and foreign commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Let the resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. 245) increasing the limit of expenditures for the investigation of the better mobilization of the material resources of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. BALL. Let the resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5594) to reserve for the use of the United States all deposits of fissionable materials contained in the public lands was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT WARREN, PA.

The bill (H. R. 4190) granting the consent of Congress to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Warren, Pa., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5316) to repeal the law permitting vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes was announced as next in order.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, since this bill has been on the calendar, certain transportation problems have arisen and are now receiving careful consideration. So, under the circumstances, I think it would be well that the bill be passed over, and I so request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

DETAIL OF MILITARY AND NAVAL MISSIONS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The bill (S. 1847) to amend the act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat., pt. 2, p. 565) as amended by the act of May 1935 (49 Stat. 218) providing for the detail of United States military and naval missions to

July 13⁰

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 31, 1946
For actions of July 30, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 151

CONTENTS

Administrative expenses.....23	Forestry.....46	Patents.....13
Appropriations.....4	Health.....2,33	Peanuts.....45
Claims.....15	Housing.....9,19,34,35	Personnel.....2,7,12,42
Congressional phone calls. 8	Information.....36	Political activities.... 7
Congressional reorgani- zation.....32	Insect control.....15	Price control.....35
Consumer credit.....40	Lands, public.....17,18	Property, surplus.24,27,34,42
Dairy industry.....31	Library service.....38	Purchasing.....26
Economic advisers.....19	Limitations statute..... 5	Reclamation.....28
Economy.....10	Loans, farm.....42	Research.....1,39
Education.....22	Machinery, farm.....11	Rural rehabilitation....43
Farm program.....30	Marketing.....1,45	School-lunch program..4,25
Fisheries.....6	Minerals.....3	Social security.....16,37
Foreign relations.....44	National defense.....20	Trade, foreign.....41
	Nominations.....19	Veterans....14,21,34,42,43

HIGHLIGHTS: House concurred in Senate amendments to Flannagan-Hope research-marketing bill. House concurred in Senate amendment to bill authorizing health programs for Federal employees. House passed supplemental appropriation bill; rejected Voorhis amendment to provide \$5,000,000 more for school-lunch program. Senate passed bill to direct appointment of a commissioner in Treasury to settle Mediterranean fruitfly claims. Senate confirmed nominations of Keyserling, Clark, and Nourse to be Economic Advisers. President approved bill to provide for liquidation of rural-rehabilitation projects.

HOUSE

- 1. RESEARCH; MARKETING.** Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6932, the Flannagan-Hope bill (pp. 10630-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
As finally passed, this bill provides additional authorizations as follows:
Payments to States, etc., for research:
\$2,500,000 for 1947; \$5,000,000 for 1948; \$10,000,000 for 1949; \$15,000,000 for 1950; \$20,000,000 for 1951; unlimited authorization thereafter.
Distribution: 20% equally to each State, etc.; at least 26% on basis of rural population; at least 26% on basis of farm population; not over 25% for regional problems; 3% for administrative expenses.
Authorization to the Department for utilization research:
\$3,000,000 for 1947; \$6,000,000 for 1948; \$9,000,000 for 1949; \$12,000,000 for 1950; \$15,000,000 for 1951; unlimited authorization thereafter.
These authorizations provide authority to contract with private agencies.
Cooperative research with the State experiment stations and other agencies:
\$1,500,000 for 1947; \$3,000,000 for 1948; \$4,500,000 for 1949; \$6,000,000 for 1950; unlimited authorization thereafter.
The Department could use not over 3% of these funds for administrative expenses.
Authorization to the Department for marketing research and service, with permission to work through States:
\$2,500,000 for 1947; \$5,000,000 for 1948; \$10,000,000 for 1949; \$15,000,000 for 1950; \$20,000,000 for 1951; unlimited authorization thereafter.

- 2. PERSONNEL; HEALTH.** Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 2716, which authorizes departments and agencies (including corporations), within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise health-service programs for their employees; prohibits such programs

until the Public Health Service recommendations have been considered; limits the programs to localities of sufficient size; and limits services to (1) treatments of on-the-job illness and emergency dental conditions, (2) preemployment and other examinations, (3) referrals to private doctors, and (4) preventive programs. This bill will now be sent to the President. (p. 10629).

3. MINERALS. Agreed to a concurrent resolution, already passed by the Senate, to correct S. 1236, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to encourage development of oil and gas on the public domain (pp. 10629-30). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 390, the first supplementary appropriation bill for 1947, which includes items for OPA, Price Decontrol Board, and enlisted men's terminal leave (pp. 10615-24).
Rejected, 57-66, an amendment by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to provide \$5,000,000 for the school-lunch program for 1947 (p. 10619).
The general farm situation was discussed (pp. 10621-3).
5. LIMITATIONS STATUTE. Rep. Hobbs, Ala., asked for concurrence in the Senate amendment to H. R. 2788, to limit the time during which certain actions under U. S. laws may be brought, but several members objected (pp. 10628-9).
6. FISHERIES. Passed without amendment S. 2318, to conserve fishery resources of the Columbia River (p. 10632). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 1497, to permit such activities by Federal employees in connection with municipalities in which they reside (p. 10628). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. CONGRESSIONAL PHONE CALLS. Rep. Ramey, Ohio, criticized the way "bureaucrats" handle telephone calls (p. 10635).
9. HOUSING. Rep. Rowan, Ill., spoke in favor of S. 1592, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill (p. 10635).
10. ECONOMY. Rep. Dirksen, Ill., commended the provision of S. 2177, the congressional reorganization bill, which provides for expenditure analyses by GAO (p. 10612).
Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke in favor of economy in expenditures (p. 10608).
11. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., said additional steel should be allocated for farm-machinery production (p. 10612).
12. PERSONNEL CEILINGS. Rep. Rees, Kans., charged that some agencies are violating the personnel-ceiling requirements (p. 10613).
13. PATENTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5223, to extend the time for filing applications for patents, etc. (p. 10624). Senate has not yet acted on conference report.
14. TERMINAL LEAVE. Received the conference report on H. R. 4051, to provide terminal-leave benefits for enlisted personnel (pp. 10608-11).
15. CLAIMS; INSECT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 1250, to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commissioner to investigate and certify for

to the provisions of section 204 of the Motor Carrier Act, 1935.

"(d) Section 16 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C. 1940 edition, title 29, sec. 216), is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new subsection reading as follows:

"(c) No liability under subsection (b) shall be predicated in any case on any act done or omitted in good faith in accord with any regulation, order, or administrative interpretation or practice, notwithstanding that such regulation, order, interpretation, or practice may, after such act or omission, be amended, rescinded, or be determined by judicial authority to be invalid or of no legal effect."

"Sec. 2. (a) Section 2 of the act of June 30, 1936, as amended, known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 41, sec. 36), is amended by inserting '(a)' after 'section 2.' and by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence reading as follows: 'No action to recover any sum representing the amount of any deductions, rebates, refunds, or underpayment of wages or overtime compensation alleged to be due to any employee engaged in the performance of any contract to which this act is applicable may be maintained under this section in any court unless such action is commenced within 3 years after the cause of action accrued, except that if at any time during such 3-year period proper process may not be served on the person liable by reason of his absence from the United States, the period of such absence shall be disregarded in computing such 3-year period.'

"(b) In the case of a cause of action under section 2 of the act of June 30, 1936, as amended, known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, to recover any sum representing the amount of any deductions, rebates, refunds, or underpayment of wages or overtime compensation alleged to be due to any employee engaged in the performance of any contract to which such act is applicable, which cause of action accrued 18 months or more prior to the date of the enactment of this act, and which on such date of enactment was not barred by any applicable statute of limitations, may, notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section, be maintained under such section 2 if commenced within 6 months after such date of enactment, except that if at any time within the period of limitation under this subsection proper process may not be served on the person liable by reason of his absence from the United States, the period of such absence shall be disregarded in computing such period of limitation.

"(c) Section 2 of such act of June 30, 1936, as amended, is further amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:

"(b) No liability under this section shall be predicated in any case on any act done or omitted in good faith in accord with any regulation, order, or administrative interpretation or practice, notwithstanding that such regulation, order, interpretation, or practice may, after such act or omission, be amended, rescinded, or be determined by judicial authority to be invalid or of no legal effect."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. BIEMILLER, Mr. MARCAN-
TONIO, and Mr. GREEN objected.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

RATES OF DIVIDENDS PAID BY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 4428, an act to adjust the rate of dividends paid

by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation on its capital stock and to decrease the premium charge for its insurance, with Senate amendments, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "1945" and insert "1946."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "1945" and insert "1946."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "1945" and insert "1946."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Kentucky explain the effect of the Senate amendments?

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, this bill reduces the premiums paid by the savings and loan associations to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation from one-eighth to one-twelfth of 1 percent, making it correspond with the premiums paid by the banks to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was passed by the House under unanimous consent and went to the Senate. It was unanimously reported by the committee in the Senate and passed the Senate by unanimous consent. The only amendment is a change in the effective date, which makes the date June 30, 1946, instead of June 30, 1945, which is an entirely proper amendment because of the delay in the passage of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is the only change?

Mr. SPENCE. That is the only change.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2716, an act to provide for health programs for Government employees, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Strike out all after enacting clause and to insert:

"That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government, the heads of departments and agencies, including Government-owned and controlled corporations are authorized, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise, health service programs which will provide health service for employees under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That such health service programs shall be established only after consultation with the Public Health Service and consideration of its recommendations, and only in localities where there are a suf-

ficient number of Federal employees to warrant the provision of such services, and shall be limited to (1) treatments of on-the-job illness and dental conditions requiring emergency attention; (2) preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of employees to private physicians and dentists; and (4) preventive programs relating to health: *Provided further*, That the health program now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company shall not be affected by the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That such health programs as are now being conducted for other Federal employees may be continued until June 30, 1947. The Public Health Service, when requested to do so, shall review the health service programs being conducted by any department or agency under authority of this act and shall submit appropriate comment and recommendations. Wherever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be utilized under this act, the definition of "physician" contained in the act of September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 790), shall be applicable."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman briefly explain this bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this legislation, as amended in the Senate, would place final authority for the health programs within the governmental structure, under the United States Public Health Service rather than in the United States Civil Service Commission. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], the ranking minority member of the Civil Service Committee, and the other members of the committee agreed that this legislation, passed by this House and approved yesterday by the Senate is highly meritorious. Its operation brings about a coordination of the health programs within the Government service. Each agency must make its case before the Appropriations Committee before the program can legally be set in motion.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTAGE RATES ON DOMESTIC AIR MAIL

Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 5560, an act to fix the rate of postage on domestic air mail, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'BRIEN]. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan, Mr. TRAYNOR, Mr. LYLE, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. COLE of Missouri.

MINERAL LEASING ACT

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate

consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 75.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 1236) to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, in order to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain, and for other purposes, be, and he is hereby, authorized to make the following correction, namely: In the language inserted in the conference report, in respect to House amendment No. 19, after the word "limits", the first word in such language, insert the words "are found by the Secretary to"; and after the phrase "where such lease", strike out the comma and the words "or a lease for which it is exchanged" and the comma; so that the language inserted in the conference report would read as follows:

"limits are found by the Secretary to exist on the effective date of this act, and (2) any production on a lease from an oil or gas deposit which was discovered after May 27, 1941, by a well or wells drilled within the boundaries of the lease, and which is determined by the Secretary to be a new deposit; (3) any production on or allocated to a lease pursuant to an approved unit or cooperative agreement from an oil or gas deposit which was discovered after May 27, 1941, on land committed to such agreement, and which is determined by the Secretary to be a new deposit, where such lease was included in such agreement at the time of discovery, or was included in a duly executed and filed application for the approval of such agreement at the time of discovery."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain this resolution?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, in the passage of the conference report on the Mineral Leasing Act an error was made. The conferees all agreed, but in the preparation of the conference report, which was prepared under the supervision of the counsel for the Department of the Interior, an error crept in and some words were left out. The only purpose of this concurrent resolution, which has passed the Senate, is to make that correction.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. All it does it correct an error?

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7037) to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

COAST GUARD SITE AT MIAMI BEACH, DADE COUNTY, FLA.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2419) to amend further the act of April 6, 1938, as amended by the act of July 9, 1941, entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange sites at Miami Beach, Dade County, Fla., for Coast Guard purposes."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. BLAND. This Senate bill is identical with the bill that was reported by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House. I have talked with the gentleman from Massachusetts about it and also the ranking Republican member. It is a local matter at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I know about this legislation. It comes from the committee with a unanimous report. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of April 6, 1938 (52 Stat. 201), as amended by the act of July 9, 1941 (55 Stat. 580), is hereby further amended by adding a new section thereto reading as follows:

"Sec. 3. In addition to the authority granted by this act to exchange the existing Coast Guard site (commonly known as the Base Six property) located at Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, in the State of Florida, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell and convey said property to the municipality of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Fla., at not less than its fair market value, as determined by the board of Coast Guard officers referred to in section 1 hereof, and to devote the proceeds thereof, to the same purposes for which such property may be exchanged under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the municipality of Fort Lauderdale shall consummate such purchase not less than 6 months after the property is offered to said municipality for sale."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill (H. R. 6910) were laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6932) to provide for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products, with State amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "full" and insert "maximum."

Page 13, line 17, strike out "(a)" and insert "(b)."

Page 15, line 24, after "services." insert "To the maximum extent practicable marketing research work done hereunder in cooperation with the States shall be done in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations; marketing educational and demonstrational work done hereunder in cooperation with the States shall be done in cooperation with the State agricultural extension service; market information, inspection, regulatory work, and other marketing service done hereunder in cooperation with the State agencies shall be done in cooperation with the State departments of agriculture, and State bureaus and departments of markets."

Page 17, line 1, after "new" insert "or expanded."

Page 17, line 2, after "markets" insert "(domestic and foreign)."

Page 17, line 2, after "new" insert "and expanded."

Page 17, line 4, strike out "elsewhere" and insert "abroad."

Page 21, line 1, strike out "research."

Page 21, line 1, after "marketing" insert "service and in marketing research."

Page 21, line 9, after "marketing" insert "services and for marketing."

Page 21, line 12, strike out "research."

Page 21, line 18, strike out "research."

Page 24, line 18, after "products," insert "fish and shellfish."

Page 26, line 3, strike out all after "programs." over to and including line 3, on page 27.

Page 27, line 6, strike out all after "designate." down to and including "committee" in line 10, and insert "The committee shall consist."

Page 27, line 11, strike out all after "organizations" down to and including "committee" in line 13.

Page 27, line 13, strike out "executive."

Page 27, lines 15 and 16, strike out "such advisory or executive committees" and insert "the committee."

Page 27, line 17, strike out "ex officio members" and insert "chairman."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the cost of this program?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The initial cost will be around \$9,000,000. It is a bill that was unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture after investigating the agricultural marketing situation for some 2 years.

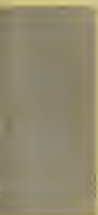
The bill was unanimously passed by the House.

It went to the Senate and was unanimously reported by the Senate Committee with an amendment.

It was passed by the Senate by unanimous vote.

This bill through research, attempts to do for agriculture just what research has done for industry. It covers production research, utilization research, and marketing research. Moreover, with respect to marketing of agricultural products it brings into play all State, Federal and private agencies engaged in the distribution of agricultural products in order to reduce, as far as possible, the spread between the farm and the table. This bill was reported out after thorough study. As I said, the Committee spent some 2 years investigating agricultural marketing and distribution. Title II of the bill is the answer we found to

Q
C



[PUBLIC LAW 658—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 865—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 2716]

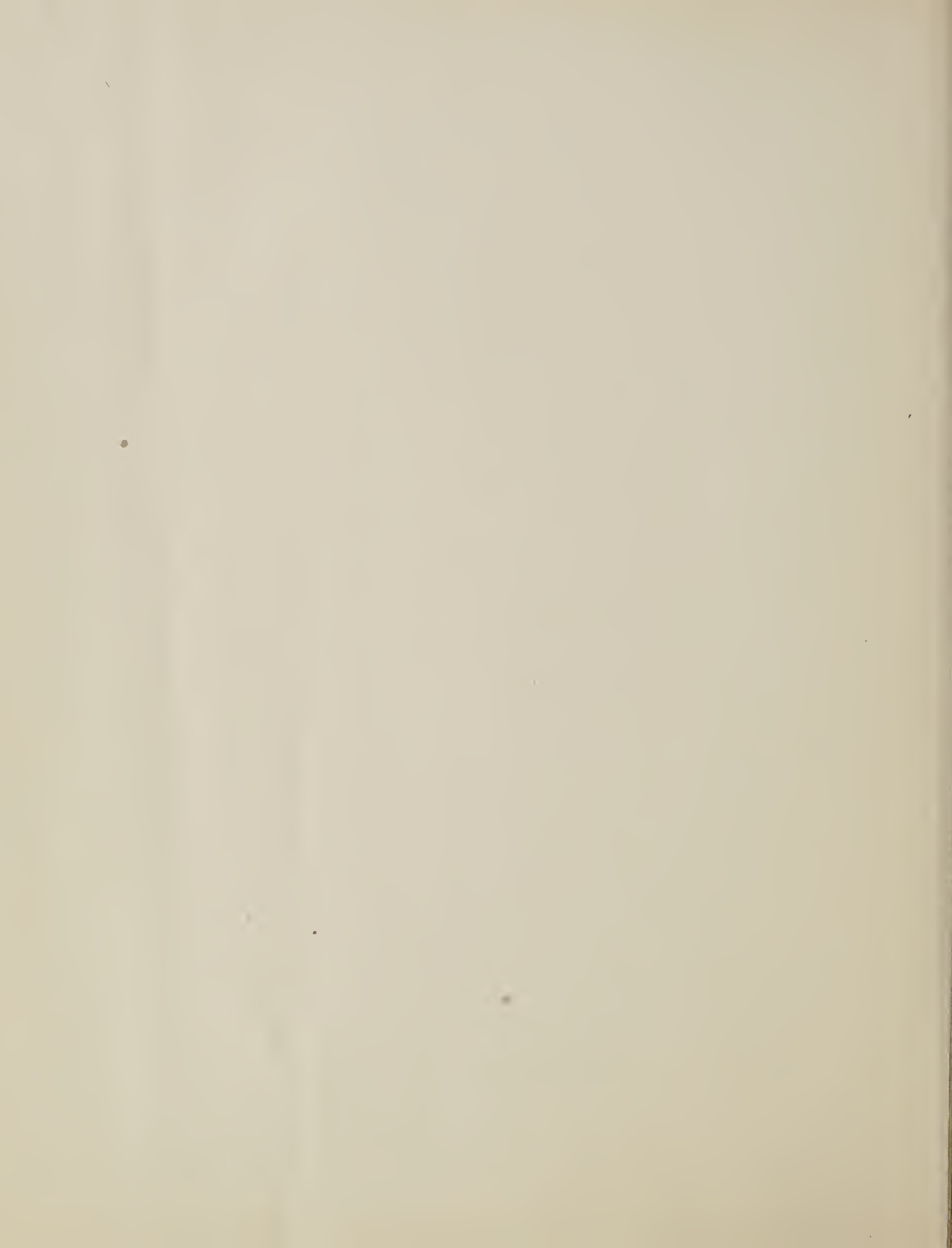
AN ACT

To provide for health programs for Government employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining the physical and mental fitness of employees of the Federal Government, the heads of departments and agencies, including Government-owned and controlled corporations are authorized, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor, to establish by contract or otherwise, health service programs which will provide health services for employees under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That such health service programs shall be established only after consultation with the Public Health Service and consideration of its recommendations, and only in localities where there are a sufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the provision of such services, and shall be limited to (1) treatments of on-the-job illness and dental conditions requiring emergency attention; (2) preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of employees to private physicians and dentists; and (4) preventive programs relating to health: *Provided further*, That the health program now being conducted by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company shall not be affected by the provisions of this Act: *And provided further*, That such health programs as are now being conducted for other Federal employees may be continued until June 30, 1947. The Public Health Service, when requested to do so, shall review the health service programs being conducted by any department or agency under authority of this Act and shall submit appropriate comment and recommendations. Wherever the professional services of physicians are authorized to be utilized under this Act, the definition of "physician" contained in the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 5, sec. 790), shall be applicable.

Approved August 8, 1946.

4-074



U.S.D.A.
SEA/TIS
LAW LIBRARY
ROOM 1406 SOUTH
WASHINGTON D.C. 20250

